Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863. NUMBER 318.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Detail of the Strength of Lee's Army of Invasion.

The following is believed to be an accurate statement of the force which Gen. Lee led into Pennsylvania. It shows a total of 170 regiments of infantry, numbering 83,000, 24 regiments of cavalry, numbering 14,000. To which add for artillery and pioneers, 10,000. Total, 109,000, viz:

Gen. **Robert E. Lee, Commanding.**

FIRST CORPS, LIEUT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET, COMMANDING.

MAJ. GEN. J. B. PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Gen. J. B. Anderson's Brigade—8th, 56th, 9th, 11th and 59th Virginia.

Gen. A. M. Wilcox's Brigade—8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Alabama.

Gen. J. L. Kemper's Brigade—1st 7th, 10th and 24th Virginia.

Gen. G. E. Pickett's Brigade—(Col. Cross) 44th and 47th North Carolina, and 56 Virginia.

Gen. W. S. Featherstone's Brigade—57th and 58th Georgia, and 4th and 46th North Carolina.

MAJ. GEN. LAFAYETTE M'LAW'S DIVISION.

Gen. Kershaw's Brigade—2d, 3d and 4th South Carolina, and 15 Florida.

Gen. Semmes' Brigade—Georgia regiments.

Gen. W. R. Scott's Brigade—Virginia regiments.

Col. Warren's Brigade—Virginia and North Carolina regiments.

MAJ. GEN. R. H. ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Gen. Geo. B. Anderson's Brigade—1st North Carolina, and 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th Georgia.

Gen. Hood's Texas Brigade—5d, 4th, 5th and 6th Texas.

Col. F. M. Laws' Brigade—7th, 18th, 20th and 21st Alabama.

Col. Benning's Brigade—2d, 15th, 17th and 20th Georgia.

Gen. Mayo's Brigade—1st, 2d and 22th Alabama, and 1st Georgia.

SECOND CORPS, LIEUT. GEN. RICHARD S. EWELL, COMMANDING.

MAJ. GEN. J. A. EARLY'S DIVISION.

Gen. Gordon's Brigade—6th, 12th, 26th and 61st Georgia.

Gen. Pegram's Brigade—24th, 28th, 30th, 58th and 60th North Carolina.

Gen. Barksdale's Brigade—13th, 17th 18th and 21st Mississippi.

Gen. R. H. Wright's Brigade—3d, 4th and 22d Georgia and 1st Louisiana.

MAJ. GEN. E. JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Stonewall Brigade—2d, 4th, 5th, 27th, 27th, and 33d Virginia.

Gen. T. S. Garnett's Brigade—1st, 21st, 42d and 48th Virginia.

Gen. W. E. Taliaferro's Brigade—10th, 23d, and 37th Virginia, and 47th and 48th Alabama.

Gen. Henry Hoth's Brigade—Five Virginia regiments.

Gen. Hoke's Brigade—12th, 27th, 46th and 63d North Carolina.

THIRD CORPS, LIEUT. GEN. A. P. HILL, COMMANDING.

MAJ. GEN. RICHARD H. ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Gen. L. A. Armistead's Brigade—9th, 14th, 38th, 53d and 57th Virginia.

Gen. Mahone's Brigade—Five Virginia regiments.

Gen. Wilcox's Brigade—8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Alabama.

Gen. Wright's Brigade—3d, 4th, 22d and 40th Georgia.

Gen. Conrad Posey's Brigade—2d, 10th, 12th and 16th Mississippi.

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC R. TRIMBLE'S DIVISION.

Gen. Colston's Brigade—3d Virginia and 14th Louisiana.

Gen. H. Hayes' Brigade—5th, 6th 7th, 8th, 14th and 61th Louisiana.

Gen. Billy Smith's Brigade—12th, 49th, 23d and 58th Virginia.

Gen. Trimble's Brigade—1st and 21st North Carolina and 21st Georgia.

MAJ. GEN. W. D. PENDER'S DIVISION.

Gen. Pender's Brigade—16th, 22d, 34th and 38th North Carolina.

Gen. Thomas's Brigade—12th and 49th Alabama, 1st Florles and 3d South Carolina.

Gen. Thomas Brigade—7th, 18th, 49th, 23d and 50th Virginia.

Gen. Laws' Brigade—1st, 2d, 7th and 15th Alabama.

Gen. Perry's Brigade—

CAVALRY CORPS—MAJ. GEN. J. E. B. STUART, COMMANDING.

Gen. B. Tootle's Brigade—Mounted Infantry.

Gen. W. H. Fidel's Brigade—Cavalry.

Gen. Thomas M. Jones's Brigade.

Gen. Beverly H. Robertson's Brigade.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade.

Gen. Wade Hampton's Brigade.

Gen. Wm. H. Lee's Brigade.

Gen. Jones's Brigade.

Gen. A. G. Jenkins' Brigade.

The Sanitary Commission—Cash Contributions.

The following are the contributions to the Chicago Sanitary Commission from May 30th to May 30th, inclusive:

May 30—S. A. S. Princeton, Ill., per Mrs. C. W. Newell, Sec., $10.50; D. Lockwood, Esq., Geneva, $10; Mrs. Dr. Reynolds, Esq., Chicago, $10; R. A. S. Whit., Rock Grove, Ill., per G. Harvey, $10; Mrs. Dr. Reynolds, Esq., Chicago, $10; Citizens of Macomb, Ill., per Henry Cranmiller, Esq., $114; County Court of McDonough Co., per Hon. Thomas Drummond, $100; Mrs. Dr. Reynolds, Esq., P. M. Vancastle, Wis., $2.50; A. A. Sons, Wilmington, Ill., per Mrs. A. F. Bowes, President, $50.50; Contributions as follows, Mrs. Dr. Bell, Sec.: Joshua Bell, $5; W. H. Lepius, $5; Pat. Rooney, $5; Mr. Rockwell, $5; Mr. Crocker, 50c; Mrs. Joshua Bell, $1; Cash, $1; Mrs. Small, 50c; "Loyal," 25c; "H. R.," 25c; A. H. White, $1; Mrs. Dr. Bradford, $1; Mrs. Dr. Bell, $1; A. A. S., Hinsdale, Ill., $44.25.

May 30th—S. A. S., Joliet, Ill., per D. H. Prescott, Sec., $100; Citizens of Marshall, Mich., per A. H. Morrison, $41.52; Rev. Wm. Barry, Chicago, $20.

May 30—R. F. Qoeal, Chicago, $5; J. F. Randall, $10; Shoemakers at Taylor's store, Chicago, $16.50; Proceeds of Levee, $7.50; A. K. Fullerton, Chicago, $20; Mr. and Mrs. ——, Chicago, $2; Geo. Shipman, Hyde Park, Ill., $2.25; S. C. Greeley, Chicago, $5; James A. Rumsey, Chicago, $100; Ezra Sprague & Sprainger, $50; H. W. Raymond, $25; J. Lathrop, Chicago, $25; Citizens of Geneva, Ill., per L. W. Newcomb, $10; Geo. W. Newcomb, Chicago, $5; James Clapp, Chicago, $25; Myers, Reid & Calfins, Chicago, $100; Vermon, Chicago, $5; S. H. White, Brown School, Chicago, $2; W. H. Carter, Chicago, $5; Meeting at Mount Morgan, Ogle Co., Ill., $10; Little Nellie Medill, Chicago, eight years of age, $5; Mrs. Dana Medill, $5; Teachers of Ogden School, Chicago, per A. N. Merriman, $21.81; Messrs. Hayden, Kay & Co., Chicago, $10; Chicago Board of Trade, $1,000; Judge Purdy, Geo., $100; Major Joseph Kirkland, Home, Ill., per Wm. Vernon, $10; Williams, Blair, Chicago, $100; E. Spracue, Libertyville, Ill., $2; Florence Wilkinson, Chicago, $1; Church of Macassena, Wis., per Rev. H. H. Ward, $14; Collections as follows: Mrs. Dr. Bell, Sec.: S. A. S., Chelsea, Mich., $61.25; S. Coltenour, Mich., $61; Meth. E. Church, Coldwater, $4.01, and German Invalid S. A. S., Detroit, Mich., $78.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Asst. Treas. Chicago Sanitary Com.

THE AFFAIR AT TISKILWA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TISKILWA, Ill., July 6.

Dr. Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, addressed a large meeting of the citizens of Bureau county, at this place on the 4th. His oration was full of principles, facts, and arguments, luminous with truth and weighty with practical wisdom.

He recognized our present national troubles as the direct and inevitable consequences of our departure from the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and urged with the fervor of a patriot a return to the Divine principles of the "rights of man and human brotherhood," as the only sure road that leads to happy and enduring peace.

He gave unbounded satisfaction to the true Union men. The Copperheads fain would have little homeopathic pills, but the Doctor, being an Allopath, administered great kill-or-cure doses to that sick people, with an admirable coolness peculiar to his profession.

UNION.

COMMENCEMENT AT KNOX COLLEGE.

[Special Correspondence.]

GALESBURG, KNOX CO., Ill., June 27, 1863.

The eighteenth commencement of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., took place June 25th. On the previous Sabbath the baccalaureate discourse was preached by Prof. Bailey. The presidential exercises took place on the evening of the 23d. The speaking was unusually good. The competitors were C. G. Williams, Wm. Craig, M. C. Willard, J. C. Latimer, G. H. Fricker, and L. A. Ortrander. Mr. Willard received the first prize, and Mr. Craig the second. On the 24th occurred the fourteenth commencement of the female collegiate department. Ten young ladies graduated, viz.: Gauley Ayres, Sarah O. Bunce, Isabella Cothern, Jerusha B. Farnham, Ma. J. Farnham, Harriet M. Ferris, Ella G. Ferris, Louisa Judson, Isabella Smith and Frances M. Tryon. The essays were well written, and delivered generally with ease and a very happy distinctly read. The address was delivered by Rev. C. N. Matteon, D. D., of Rockford. Diplomas awarded by Prof. Bailey. At the close of the exercises, and before the audience left the room, a Bible and an album was presented to Prof. B., by the graduates in behalf of the female students.

In the evening of the same day the Alumni were addressed by Prof. George Churchill. He stated that this was his first speech in public, and then proceeded to give an interesting and amusing account of his travels in Europe.

The "Senior day of the feast," and commencement proper, was on Thursday. The following are the names of the graduates with their essays and character: Rev. Edward H. Curtis, Indianapolis—Character; Sam. Hunt, progress of liberty in Europe; W. D. Leitner, the Reformation; G. W. Roberts, popular power; Miss Mary E. Thompson, day dreams; Miss Jennie Hamilton, slowly. These speeches were all well delivered, and the audience seemed to appreciate them. Mr. Curtis has since been appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in the college, and Miss Thompson Principal of the ladies' department. The Master's address, by S. A. McKenzie, was brief, able and patriotic. Capt. McKenzie has been compelled to resign his post in the army on account of ill health. The degree of A. M. was conferred on Messrs. McKenzie, Robbins and Boyce. The President elect, Rev. W. S. Curtis, D. D., of Hanover college, N. Y., then delivered his inaugural. Theme, the American College. His address, though of great length, was on this account fanily, was very able, original, and practical, and gave great satisfaction to the friends of the college.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Late Confederate Successes.

THEY RECOVER THE ATCHAFALAYA DISTRICT.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1863.

It required no gift of prophecy to predict, as I did in my last, the probable "gobble" of the Federal forces at Brashear City. Their capture was inevitable, unless gunboats and transports could be sent around by the Gulf to Berwick's Bay in time to take away those men. The Confederates were between Lafourche (Thibodeaux) and Brashear, and held the line of the Opelousas Railroad. No reinforcements or trains could be sent from here. There was, indeed, no escape whatever.

To recapitulate a little: Saturday and Sunday last there were skirmishes at Lafourche Crossing, and the official account of it in the news of the Federal victory. It was pompously announced in the official, the World (be officials), and in some of the other city papers. There was no objection whatever to the publication of this news, notwithstanding the ominous silence about Port Hudson, ever since the assault of May 27; and only yesterday the Provost Marshal sent word to the city papers that they would have to withdraw the permit to publish movements in this Department, which means, to say nothing about the capture of Brashear City, which the gunboys cried about the town yesterday, and the abandonment of the Lafourche country by the Federal forces.

The "victory" on Sunday at Lafourche crossing was followed by the speedy retreat of the Federal forces to Bute station. Before leaving Lafourche they burned the railroad bridge at the crossing, and several of the returned soldiers say that they sniked their battery and threw the guns into the bayou. At Bute station they proceeded to destroy the railroad, and their subsequent operations are significantly summed up in the return of the 16th Maine regiment to the city, which came with word that "the rest was coming," and the return this morning of the 26th Massachusetts, which came over on a reinforcement last Saturday evening. The Confederates pursued while tore up a mile or more of the track west of the crossing, and between the two forces, Brashear and Lafourche, the railroad road may be considered for a "medium of communication" as dead as the Rochester Fox family.

Until Grant takes the siege, or takes Port Hudson, or until he is reinforced from Port Royal or elsewhere, the Lafourche country is to be in the hands of the Confederates, and pending the reliefs there will be no immediate action for the revision of the State Constitution and the revival of the civil government.

CONFEDERATE CAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY.

Last Monday the United States transport St. Mary, Capt. Talbott, left this port and were round via the Gulf, to communicate with Berwick Bay. Tuesday evening, while running up the bay, she met the United States gunboat Hollyhock (the old Reliance) twenty-five miles from Brashear city. The St. Mary took on board the gunboat's passengers—the (late) provost marshal of Brashear and about forty Federal soldiers who had escaped on the Gulf coast. From them we have gained the following particulars with regard to the capture by the Confederates of Brashear city:

News of Saturday's and Sunday's operations at Lafourche crossing reached the force at Brashear city. It is said (but I am not certain of the fact) that the 165th New York (Indiana (infantry regiment, now the First Indiana) battery were sent to reinforce the Federals at the crossing. If this is the case, the Confederates will be obliged to cut them out of the bayou, instead of removing them, as they might have done, from Brashear city. The force at Brashear city had been for some time inactive, eating and cricket, and on Saturday, 27th inst., 1863, when Farragut with his fleet appeared before New Orleans and demanded the unconditional surrender of the city.

In this city the provost guard has been doubled, and other precautions (which it would be improper to mention at present) are in force to secure the safety of New Orleans. The few soldiers here are paraded (I cannot but think with a very feeble show of ostentation, considering their number) through the streets, and there is more drum, fife, and bugle business than has been manifested since the day Near Dow paraded his brigade. The spectacle Peasoup, Monongahela, Porkpounds, Clamazine, Kinnco, and the armed stoneship Fearnought, lie opposite the city in the river; the fresh fruits come here daily, and now the city are supposed to be there. Jim Duke has gone to Mobile (where he arrived safely) with the tughoat Boston, and the sun shines and serenely over privates, pay, and bayonets as it did in the happy but past days of peace.

Recognized at Last.

It appears from an official document published in the London *Index*, never having been published in this country, that one Ernst Raven was appointed Consul for the State of Texas by his serene Highness, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and did on the 30th of July, 1861, apply to the government of the Confederate States for an exequatur which was issued to him on the 21st of August following. This serene duke is the brother of the late Prince Albert, cousin of Queen Victoria, sovereign of 790 square miles of territory, with a population a little larger than that of Chicago, and an immense army of 1,504 men. His serene Highness must have contemplated a serious job upon that Confederacy. The transmission of the Raven to his serene highness is so feeble a recognition that the rebels don't like to owe over it.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

MEADE'S ARMY VICTORIOUS, AND PURSUING LEE.

He is Thought to be Seeking Virginia.

THE LATE RISE IN THE POTOMAC.

GEN. MEADE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE RESULT OF THE LATE BATTLES.

Effects of the Present Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6, 1863.

Hundreds of Cumberland Valley farmers, with teams, cattle, &c., are returning home. About fifty rebel prisoners arrived from Carlisle to day. Gen. Sigel is in town.

The following is condensed from the evening *Telegraph*:

Gen. Pierce, in command of Milroy's troops, on Saturday evening, captured a rebel wagon train of about 100 wagons, between Chambersburg and Greencastle. The contents were chiefly plunder, consisting of clothes, shoes, hats, and even women and children's clothing. A great many rebel wagons fall into our hands as they near the Potomac, and farmers, along the line of the retreating rebels greatly harassed them. The rebels desert their sick and wounded. It is thought they do so to embarass our army.

It is said that the Headquarters of the Department of the Susquehanna are to be removed to Carlisle.

It is fully believed here that Lee is making a bold front to cover his retreat, and that he is working as if he intended to entrench himself in position beyond Gettysburg, the more effectually to cover his design of extricating his army from its present position without a fight.

It is said his troops are disheartened and dismayed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1863.

Lee's scattered troops are retreating up through the valley. The impression prevails, in official circles, that all the Potomac fords are in our possession. A military force under Smith is pushing on rapidly, and has reinforced the wearied troops of Meade. It is not likely that the rebels will make a stand to fight another pitched battle, as not one-third of their men are together, and these are completely demoralized. Prisoners and deserters are arriving in large numbers.

It has been raining all day. The Potomac is still rising, and it is confidently believed by knowing ones that Lee, in order to avoid further carnage, will surrender. As our forces are now stationed, if he attempts to cross he will be cut to pieces. Our whole army has never been in better spirits.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—The following has been posted at headquarters:

Advices from the army, up to 2 p. m. on Sunday, state that General Meade's headquarters were at Creigerstown last night, and were to be at Frederick to-day.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Commercial's* Fortress Monroe letter, of the 4th, says that Gen. Getty is a long way from White House, and is constantly sending in prisoners, animals and stories of the plan of Dix.

This correspondent says that while a small force made a feint of an advance upon Richmond, General Dix sent a heavy column in an entirely different direction, which will strike a stunning blow to the operations of Lee's army, by the destruction of the bridges of the Virginia Central Railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

Our forces are posted so as to render the capture of a large part of Lee's force probable.

Sixty-seven hundred prisoners have already arrived in Baltimore.

The Potomac is six feet above the fords.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

The news from the recent battle continues to be of the most cheering character. Prisoners and deserters are continually coming into our lines. The enemy have lost of the latter over 6,000, and the number is increasing. No correct reports of the killed and wounded have yet been made out, and the figures given are only estimates.

Gen. Meade is fully alive to the emergency of the hour.

The details from the army indicate the capture of more guns and wagons belonging to the rebels.

Gen. Hooker, who is here, thinks Lee cannot escape, as the river has already risen sufficiently to prevent crossing without the aid of boats.

Gen. Stoneman had an interview with the Secretary of War to-day, and is to receive orders to join the army of the Potomac.

General Couch telegraphs that the Potomac River is rapidly rising.

No more sick or wounded are to be sent East from the Washington hospitals, but the wounded from the battle field will be sent to the Philadelphia and other Eastern hospitals.

The dispatches of Jeff. Davis are even more declarative in their disapproval of Lee's plan than we stated last night. Davis says that Lee having undertaken the movement on his own responsibility, must extricate himself as best he can.

The rain of yesterday and to-day will increase the recent rise in the Potomac to a freshet, which will render it impossible for Lee to cross, except by a bridge. Information received to-day states that all the bridges below Hancock have been destroyed. The Mountain passes leading to Hancock are all in our possession. The enemy can only get through by desperate fighting.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1863.

The *Press* has received a special that the rebel Gen. Jenkins has escaped, and that the enemy under Fitzhugh Lee are reconnoitering for a ford.

A dispatch from Gen. Haupt, received yesterday, at Gettysburg, states that the enemy is rapidly retreating. All our sick and wounded were being moved there yesterday.

The 12th army corps is on the march and moving in haste through Littlestown toward Williamsport to cut off the enemy. The left wing had also received marching orders.

A part of the artillery and cavalry under Pleasanton are in motion towards Frederick.

Out of twenty-six officers in the 69th Pennsylvania regiment only four escaped. Two are prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following is the latest official dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 5—8:30 A. M.

To Major-General Halleck:

The enemy retired under cover of night and heavy rain, in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown. Our cavalry is in pursuit.

I cannot give you details of our captures in prisoners, colors and guns. Upwards of twenty battle flags will be turned in from one corps.

My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—In consequence of information that Gen. Stuart was about to make a raid upon our rear, this afternoon, General Kilpatrick was sent out on our right. Some cannonading was heard, but up to o'clock he had not returned to camp.

HARRISBURG, July 6, 1 A. M.—Nothing is known as to the exact situation. Lee is probably trying to retreat by both routes. It is supposed he does not know of the destruction of the pontoon bridge. The position of the rebel army, last night, was with his left near Hunterstown, and his right across the Emmettsburg road, thus forming a semi-circle around Gettysburg. Gen. Meade operates from the centre, and Gen. Lee on the arc of a circle.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has resumed business. All passengers and freight trains are coming to-day as usual. The road was not injured in any way by the rebels.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Baltimore special to the *Herald* says that over 8,000 prisoners have arrived, and General Schenck has orders to prepare to receive 20,000 more.

The road along the route of the rebel retreat is strewn with abandoned wagons, cannon, small arms and camp equipage.

General Couch appears to have formed a junction with Meade, and the militia are slaughtering and capturing the grayhacks by regiments and brigades.

Not one tenth of Lee's army can get back to Dixie by the route they came. It is not a defeat for Lee, but a total and perfect rout.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Gen. Halleck is in possession of several recent dispatches from Gen. Meade, and from their tone declares that Lee has suffered a disastrous defeat.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The New York *Times* says: "The contents of Jeff. Davis' dispatches captured are a peremptory order to Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania, assigning as the reason that the position is too hazardous one, and the condition of Richmond too defenceless to warrant his remaining longer. He also refuses Lee's request to allow Beauregard to reinforce him, and orders Lee south of the Potomac forthwith."

The N. Y. *Times* Gettysburg dispatch confirmed rebel report that we almost annihilated the rebels, who left nearly 50,000 killed and wounded on the ground. Hancock's Corps, Sickles', Slocum's, Sedgwick's, Howard's, and Gen. Meade in the name of the army and the country. At 7 on Friday evening, the 3d and 6th Army Corps attacked the enemy's right, gaining a good deal of ground. Our cavalry go to-day (Sunday) is playing on the rebel flank and rear.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the *Herald*, of the 5th, says: Governor Curtin received a dispatch from Hanover, stating that 30,000 rebels, and over 100 cannon were taken.

Gen. Slocum occupied the mountain pass near Chambersburg, cutting off the retreat. We hold all the mountain passes, and have formed a junction with the militia, almost surrounding the enemy. It is stated that there is a rebel column on the Virginia side of the Potomac, unable to reinforce Lee, on account of the high water.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Paroled prisoners say the rebels captured 3,000 of our troops. Our forces have the advance of the rebels in three main positions. It is stated that Lee has all his available force with him.

NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 5.—The rebels have retreated towards the Potomac. A pontoon bridge at Dam No. 5, has been destroyed by our cavalry. Our cavalry has gone to Williamsport to destroy the bridges there. Other operations are progressing to enable us to get Lee's passage of the Potomac, and our army is in motion. It is feared Lee's advance reached Williamsport in time to cross most of his force. Lee yesterday paroled about 9,000 Federals.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—About 6,000 prisoners have been received, and more to come.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—A dispatch from Gov. Curtin states that Couch's army is advancing in force, and is likely to render important service. The Governor is satisfied that the rebel army is in our power, if we act vigorously and promptly. The crossing of the Potomac prepared by the enemy is destroyed, and he is short of ammunition.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The latest report from the army of the Potomac is that pursuit is being made of the retreating rebels, who are smarting under the terrible punishment they have received. It is believed Lee will be forced to fight, and his army completely demolished. Our army has done and is doing the very best. Our losses are heavy, but the army is still in good condition. It will be quite a day or two to ascertain the full extent of our losses and captures.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Washington dispatch to the *Mercury* states: It is now confidently expected not only that Lee is completely vanquished, but his army is cut off from retreat by a large body of Federal troops which came from Bloody Run yesterday to co-operate with Gen. Kelly's increased force for that operation.

GEN. MEADE'S ORDER BEFORE THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.

The Commanding General requests that previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the imminence issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil.

Gov. Morton being absent, Adjutant General Noble immediately ordered the 71st regiment, Col. Biddle; the 73d regiment, Col. Williams; the 75th regiment, Col. ——, and all the cavalry, to march as indicated. The order reached the gallant boys while in the midst of the festivities of the day, but each regiment, to its post, and the regiments of battery, and squadrons passed through the streets to the depot, rending the air with three times three cheer. They are already miles on their way.

Legal Decisions.

POSTPONED.—Mr. July 3.—The Press of to-morrow will have the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court on two questions submitted by Governor Coburn. First: Has a city or town any legal right to pledge its credit to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutation of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the military service of the United States under the act passed at the last Congress? Second: Has a city or town any legal right to raise money by taxation to provide commutation for such citizens as may thus be drafted? The Court decides both questions unanimously in the negative.

An Exciting Indian Rumor.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Mercury* has a dispatch dated Des Moines, 4th, which says:

The Indians on the border are preparing for horrible action, and the excitement on the border is momentarily increasing. I have direct information from the border that no less than 4,000 Indians, principally Sioux, had just attacked the Pawnee Agency on the Platte River. They are said to have fought like demons for a good deal of ground. Our cavalry to-day (Sunday) is playing on the rebel flank and rear.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the *Herald*, of the 5th, says: Governor Curtin received a dispatch from Hanover, stating that 30,000 rebels, and over 100 cannon were taken.

Gen. Slocumbe occupied the mountain pass near Chambersburg, cutting off the retreat. We hold all the mountain passes, and have formed a junction with the militia, almost surrounding the enemy. It is stated that there is a rebel column on the Virginia side of the Potomac, unable to reinforce Lee, on account of the high water.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

PERSONAL.

Commander Abner Read, of Ohio, has been detached from the New London and ordered to report North. He was severely wounded while on a reconnoissance on the Gulf coast, some weeks ago, and now returns for medical treatment.

TAX DECISION.

Where advances have been made to a child during the lifetime of a parent, and a note or other evidence of indebtedness taken, to be counted against such child on the final settlement of the estate, such advances are held to be distributive shares, and as such, subject to a legacy tax.

News by Rebel Sources.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 4th, says the Yankees are making a raid into Eastern Tennessee. A strong force was in Zegustobia valley on the 2d inst. There has been no communication with Knoxville or London bridge since. It is believed that important movements of both Bragg's and Rosecrans' armies, are in progress. No particulars.

EXCITING FROM LOUISVILLE.

Rumored Threatening Approach of 4,000 Guerillas.

The City Beside Itself with Alarm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 7—12:30 a. m.—Alarm bells, now ringing, are calling the citizens together in defense of the city. Rumors were prevalent all the evening of the approach of Morgan's forces.

They were reported at Bardstown this morning, and at Shepherdsville this afternoon. His force is estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. This evening, at five o'clock, the Nashville train, due here at six o'clock, was thrown off the track by guerillas. Our guard of fifty repulsed the assailants.

It is impossible, under the present excitement, to get further news till morning.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, July 6, 1863.

There is but little additional as yet of Morgan's movements in Kentucky. He came into the State via Columbia, with from three to four hundred mounted infantry and cavalry.

His advance attacked the force we had at Satersville, on Green river. He was repulsed with a loss of thirty killed, among whom was a rebel cavalry officer, Col. Chenault, who has figured conspicuously in all of Morgan's raids.

Morgan made a circuit and came upon Lebanon, where we had a garrison of fifty men of the 5th Kentucky, under Colonel Hanson.

A fight ensued. Gen. Hanson telegraphed Gen. Burnside of the approach of Morgan, and asked for reinforcements. Gen. Burnside immediately ordered forward two Michigan regiments who were not far off.

Hanson fought behind his works nearly seven hours losing but 5 men, and surrendered while his reinforcements were not more than half a mile off.

Morgan commenced to parole the men, and had only paroled Col. Hanson when the reinforcements came up, and Morgan evacuated Lebanon, taking with him the entire force except Col. Hanson.

Gen. Burnside ordered Hanson to report to Gen. Boyle, at Louisville, under arrest. Gen. Burnside ordered the 7th Indiana and a battery of the 25th Indiana artillery, and two cavalry companies, who were at Indianapolis, by special train to Louisville, and on down to Elizabethtown.

Several other regiments are in motion, from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

I learn from the General, this evening, that Morgan came on further north, and is this evening near Shelbyville.

His force is now between the Ohio and Green and Kentucky Rivers, and we have it is thought, sufficient forces south of here to prevent his escape.

Several officers who proved inefficient yesterday have been ordered under arrest, and it is hoped this action will secure greater vigilance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

News via Fortress Monroe.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—The enemy is force advanced on Hoover's Gap, fifteen miles from Shelbyville, Tenn., when they were driven back to Guy's Gap, where a heavy skirmish ensued; after which the enemy took possession of Guy's Gap.

BROOK HAVEN, Miss., June 29.—Rumors received here this evening state that other Yankee raiding parties have started from Rodney on a tour of destruction.

The Yankees say they will destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad if it takes 20,000 men to accomplish it.

MORE NECROPHOBIA.

A Celtic-African Disturbance.

BUFFALO, July 6.—A disturbance occurred this afternoon between the stevedores and negroes, the former to prevent the latter from working. A negro shot at Hallowell, a white man, and fled. Hallowell was the signal for a general onslaught on the negroes, several of whom are said to be killed and a number badly handled. All is quiet this evening. The Irish express a determination to prevent the negroes from working.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—Dispatches have been received at the Executive office from Gen. Boyle, at Louisville, calling for all the troops in Indiana to immediately that Indiana. The facts appear to be these: Gen. Burnside telegraphed to Gen. Boyle that Morgan, at the head of 4,000 cavalry, had crossed the Cumberland River near Somerset yesterday, and was attempting to strike the Nashville and Louisville railroad somewhere in Kentucky, and then march through Indiana. Great consternation is said to exist in the latter city, and all able-bodied men are preparing for its defense.

From New Orleans.

FORT MONROE, July 6.—The steamer Cahawba arrived from New Orleans July 1st, freighted with cotton and sugar, bound to New York. She also brought 180 rebel prisoners. She reports the bombarding of Port Hudson going on when she left. Our steamers were running up the river regularly with Gen. Banks' supplies. There is no truth in the report of his supplies being cut off. Great confidence is expressed that Port Hudson will soon be ours. Deserters are daily coming into Banks' lines from the rebel army.

ACCIDENT AT RELOIT.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BELOIT, Wis., July 6, 1863.

A German, named Tiemas, was badly injured while firing a salute here on the 4th. He was in the act of ramming down the cartridge when the charge went off prematurely, taking off an arm, bursting the other severely, blackening his face, and injuring, if not destroying, the sight of one of his eyes, and inflicting severe internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The Procuration of Substitutes.

The following exceedingly important order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30th, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 34.

1. Section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "For enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," is as follows:

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That any person drafted, and not found to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding $300, as the Secretary may determine for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a General Order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing a substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report, after due service of notice, as before prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

It is hereby announced that the amount to be paid, in accordance with the foregoing section of the enrollment, by any person who may be drafted, in order to secure exemption from service, has been fixed by the Secretary of War at $300.

II. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons, who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified. On receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the drafted person paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is required to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board, the drafted person shall be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption. The Board will also furnish Provost Marshal General's Bureau, stating that the person is discharged from further liability under the draft, by reason of having paid the sum of $300.

III. The Provost Marshal shall make out within the first Monday of every week, an abstract of persons to whom certificates from the Board of Enrollment have been granted during the week previous. "Form 47." All receipts or certificates of deposit delivered to the Board by persons claiming exemption on account of having paid the required sum of money, shall accompany the abstract.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

The Lying Mercury.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A dispatch sent West this morning, purporting to be a special from Cairo to the N. Y. *Sunday Mercury*, relative to an engagement between Johnston's and Grant's forces, is a base fabrication. No such dispatch was sent from Cairo. The dispatch from Des Moines, relative to the movements of the Indians, is also bogus.

Good for the Old North State.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—The Portsmouth, Va., *Chronicle*, of July 2d, says, reliable information has been received here that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an event which may be daily looked for.

Great Union Meeting in Northern Iowa.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

MCGREGOR, July 3, 1863.

The meeting held at this place on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Northern Iowa. The number present was variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand. Able and patriotic speeches were made in the forenoon by Lieut. Henderson, who was wounded at Corinth, and the Rev. Mr. Swearinger. In the afternoon, the proc

A GREAT PERIL ESCAPED.

The nation has escaped two great perils, and it is hard to say which was the greater. 1st. The capture of Washington and Baltimore and the occupation of Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, by the rebel army. 2d. The recall of the "Grave-digger of the Chickahominy" to the head of the army. The latter may safely be considered the greater, as it included the former as one of its results.

If the President had yielded to Copperhead pressure and clamor after Lee entered Pennsylvania, and had placed General McClellan in command, his first step would have been to fall back behind the Susquehanna, go to digging entrenchments and calling for reinforcements. Washington and Baltimore would have been abandoned, to the rebels as indefensible, and Maryland would have been evacuated. On the north side of the Susquehanna he would have begun calling for more infantry, artillery, cavalry and baggage—particularly baggage, and it is doubtful whether he would have moved forward a step before winter set in. One thing is certain, he would no more have thought of marching in search of the enemy within three days of his appointment, with the fragments of the army of the Potomac, and giving battle at Gettysburg, than of walking into his camp fires and deliberately roasting himself to death.

Our readers recollect that when he was recalled, eleven months ago, to replace Gen. Pope, that he advised the evacuation of Washington and its surrender to the rebels; that with an army one-third larger than the rebel force, he consumed twelve days in crawling up the Potomac twenty-eight miles, and that after he had languidly fought the battle of Antietam, he refused to follow up the rebel retreat, refused afterwards to pursue them, and lay on the north side of the Potomac with an army of 140,000 men for two months of magnificent campaign weather, doing nothing but disobeying orders, consuming rations, multiplying baggage, and calling for more reinforcements.

The reason of the Copperhead clamor for his appointment to the head of the army, is as transparent as a pane of glass. It was because it was known that he would not boldly and vigorously attack the rebels, that every Copperhead sheet and leader raised a simultaneous call for his replacement at the head of the army. They believed that our troops once withdrawn to the north side of the Susquehanna, with the National Capitol in the hands of the rebels, and southern Pennsylvania and Maryland abandoned to their arms, that our Government would be driven to concluding a disunion peace with the Confederates. That was the reason they cried out with one voice for the "Grave-digger of the Chickahominy" to be placed in command of our troops. Thank heaven, the country has escaped that fearful peril. Let Copperheads gnash their teeth, the Administration is not ready to adopt the Susquehanna as the southeastern boundary of the Union.

FREE SPEECH AMONG THE REBELS.

If the Copperheads and rebel sympathisers were treated to a little of the kind of medicine the rebels visit upon loyal Union men at the South, we should have less blatant treason among us. The mere expression of Union sentiments has cost the lives of thousands of liberty loving patriots at the South. And yet these cutthroats are the special pets of our Copperhead fraternity. All succeeding ages will stand aghast at the horrid crimes of this rebellion, when once its history is fully written.

We have before us a record of the proceedings before R. S. Downing, Justice of the Peace in the county of Benton, Arkansas, in which the main points of the testimony against Franklin Snuffer are given. The document, dated Nov. 30, 1861, was kindly sent us by Major James Grant Wilson. It was captured, among other papers, at Haines' Bluff, and bears the most indubitable evidence of its authenticity.

Wm. Bingham swears:

In wheat harvest, I was working with Franklin Snuffer on H. M. Sharp's farm, when in conversation, Snuffer said that when he got his wheat out, if Lincoln's men came in here he wanted to make them a big dinner, and from the run of his conversation, I believe he spoke his sentiments.

H. M. Williamson swears:

In fodder-pulling time, F. Snuffer said, if the Northern army came through here he had rite smart of corn and wheat, and they were welcome to it. He would be d—d if he would ever fight for the South.

Several other witnesses testify in substance to the facts that Snuffer talked against and declared that he would not fight for the South. From what had transpired there can be no doubt that for thus expressing his opinions, poor Snuffer lost all his property and most likely his life. Tried by the same standard, how would the Hon. Wabash C. Goudy, and Hon. M. Wabash Fuller, usually called the little, and the Chicago *Times* fare? Rebel justice if meted out to them, would put them in a far worse position than Vallandigham. While no sane man at the North would wish to copy the diabolism of the South, a little wholesome severity, and certainly a stronger and more outspoken patriotic sentiment would do our home traitors good.

HOW BRAGG ESCAPED.

When Gen. Rosecrans with his army set out from Murfreesboro, every one expected to hear of the utter annihilation of Bragg. The army of the latter was on the retreat. It had been weakened by drafts to reinforce Johnston and Lee, and seemed an easy prey to our advancing forces. On the other hand, the army of the Cumberland had completely recovered from the effects of the Murfreesboro fight. The long months of rest had been improved in thorough organization. The corps were strengthened, and the cavalry rendered still more efficient, by the active and well-directed labors of the gallant Turchin. The men were in fine spirits, eager and longing for the fray. The expectant hour arrived. Bragg's army commenced a retreat, and Rosecrans' army, like an impatient hound, slipped its leash and dashed onwards, confident of being in at the death. But Bragg slips away from them, and now interposes the breastworks of Chattanooga between himself and our advancing columns. Two parts of Rosecrans' design were accomplished—the possession of the gaps which separate the valleys of Stone and Duck Rivers, and the turning of the enemy's line of fortification along the latter stream and his position at Shelbyville.

But there was a third step of vital importance, and that was the occupation of Tullahoma while Bragg was still at Shelbyville. This failed, and the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* assigns some most excellent reasons. 1st. The delay of Crittenden in bringing up his corps to Manchester. 2d. The precipitancy of McCook in driving the enemy through Liberty Gap on the Wartrace road, when he should have possessed himself of the northern mouth of the passage and made the enemy believe there was our main point of attack.

The rebels then concentrating at the other mouth of the gap would not have fallen back on Shelbyville at all, and notwithstanding the sluggish movements of Crittenden on the left, we might still have time to possess ourselves of Tullahoma previous to Bragg's arrival there. We might have succeeded, notwithstanding Crittenden's delay, had not McCook's too vigorous fighting prevented. McCook's precipitancy need not have prevented our entire success, but Crittenden's corps [illegible] up in time. The former drove the enemy back to Shelbyville just in time to enable him to take advantage of his discovery that his right flank was turned, and that he must [illegible] to Tullahoma; while the latter delayed just long enough to prevent the exit of the enemy from being placed [illegible] of Rosecrans' movement.

The [illegible] they [illegible] Everything goes to show that Crittenden was [illegible]. Four days' rains, and well nigh impassable roads, absolutely precluded rapidity of advance, and it is almost a miracle that they did not meet with a Red Sea overwhelming. Was McCook to blame? His victory at the Gap was certainly an important one, even though it may have defeated the general plan; but censure in this case must be withheld until we know whether he obeyed instructions. Until the exact orders of Gen. Rosecrans are known, McCook at least stands before the country the hero of a victory which, we fear, stood in the way of a still greater victory.

☞ The centre of Gen. Meade's army at the great battle of Gettysburg, was in the cemetery belonging to the place. Every effort of the rebels to break the centre was repelled with terrible slaughter. During one of the attacks the rebel columns suddenly found themselves exposed to an enfilading or cross fire, from both flanks. Their only escape from certain death was by throwing down their arms, and rushing forward, shouting "We surrender." Lee might well exclaim, "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound!"

☞ It is enough to take away the breath of a loyal man, to think of the narrow escape of the country from the replacement of the "Grave-digger of the Chickahominy" over the gallant army of the Potomac. That would have been a sad day for the Republic.

The Blue Lights of 1863.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette:* The parallels of history are very striking. No men ever did anything so foolish or insane but somebody in another generation was foolish enough to follow their example. In the midst of the war with Great Britain, the peace part of the old Federal party called the Hartford Convention, to denounce the Administration, and about the same time other members of the party hung out blue lights along the rocks of Stonington and New London to guide the British ships. The example is now followed by a part of the Democratic party, and unless the parallels of history fail, with the same motives, to be attended with the same success. The peace party of 1814 were dreadfully horrified with the atrocities of a war carried on against our brethren. An unholy, unjust, unrighteous war was the theme upon which Caleb Strong and his compeers delighted to dwell. See the parallel in Wood's New York Convention—an unjust war against our brethren! Ohio has no ocean on which to hang out blue lights to rebel ships, so the Peace Party Democracy did the next best thing—they hung out the blue lights of a rebel nomination. See the nomination of Vallandigham, who had been previously nominated in the rebel camp. Here the parallel fails, for no Federalist was silly enough to confirm a British nomination or to applaud a convict. That was an improvement reserved for our day and our State. Convicted by a court martial; convicted by the United States Court; convicted by the people; confined in the South, Clement Vallandigham is the convict candidate for Governor of Ohio! Can any man get over this fact? If any man with a character for sense or decency votes for him, can he ever shake off that fact? The poisoned shirt will stick to him forever, and he pointed at and hooted at by the boys of other generations.

Copperheads Cleaned Out at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* says there was an exciting time at the anniversary exercises of Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, on the 26th ult. It seems that about a dozen persons from Marion appeared in the crowd with Copperhead pins. About two thousand persons were present, the exercises being held in a grove. On the appearance of the secesh emblems, business was suspended by the tumult, and every Copperhead badge was hastily taken from its owner and he forced to hurrah for the Union. A gray headed traitor, who has long been blatant for the Southern Confederacy, declared that he would not hurrah for the Union, but a little choking brought him to terms. One young woman had on the Southern badge, which was torn from her breast, clothes and all, by another young woman. The latter had her bonnet destroyed in capturing the pin, and some young men raised eight or ten dollars *instanter* to replace the bonnet. The Copperhead pins being all "cleaned out," the exercises were resumed, and passed off very satisfactorily.

☞ W. D. Wallach, proprietor of the Washington *Evening Star*, has been indicted under the act of last session for treason, in publishing a letter purporting to be copied from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and giving in detail the location of the various corps while the army was stationed at Bull Run. This same letter appeared simultaneously in nearly every paper in the country, and proceedings before grand juries are to be instituted against all journals that published it. The letter alluded to was never published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* but was a private one to the editors, which was injudiciously shown to some Philadelphians, who straightway telegraphed to brokers and newsrooms, by whom it was spread widecast. All of the principals are also to be indicted.

☞ The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the operations of Gen. Grant on the Lower Mississippi, have extorted the unwilling admiration of the English press. They admit that he has shown an extraordinary ability, enterprise and activity. They hope that Johnston may be able to gather a sufficient force to defeat him, but it is an even bet in London that Vicksburg has fallen. Confederate stock rules lower, and the Manchester cotton dealers are not so sanguine as they were a fortnight ago.

TRANSFER OF THE MINNESOTA TELEGRAPH PROPERTY.—All the right, title and interest of James W. Winslow, in and to the telegraph business in Minnesota, have been transferred. The purchasers are Messrs. A. B. Smith and Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, Wis., the principal proprietors of the telegraph interest in that State. It is the intention of these gentlemen to put the whole line immediately in repair, and to extend its facilities, as soon as possible, to other sections of the State—first of all, from Hastings, up the St. Croix valley, to Stillwater.

GENERAL GRANT'S MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—In spite of General Grant's late prohibitory liquor law, there are those who seem to be acquainted with the manner of evading the order. For instance, when a boat arrives at Cairo from above, all the liquors in the bar are taken out and kept there. She proceeds to Memphis, where no such order is in force, and the replenishes her bar stores and goes to selling just as usual, and continues the practice all the way up. River men say this is just the way it works.

EMANCIPATION IN GUIANA.—By a decree of the Government of Holland, fifty thousand slaves in Dutch Guiana were made freemen on the 1st of July. So the world moves on towards freedom. In the Southern States alone are men in this age seeking to establish a government with slavery as its corner stone. We are fighting to-day the battle of freedom against a race of men behind Guiana, behind Algiers, behind every part of the civilized world in the great march of human liberty. The great rebellion is the death throe of human bondage.

A COPPERHEAD SQUELCHED BY A WOMAN.—A correspondent of the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, writes a ludicrous account of a set to between a copperhead bully and a Union lady in Calhoun county, in which Mr. Bully had a copperhead pin taken from his shirt bosom in spite of defiant assertions that such a thing could not be done by "all the Union men in Calhoun county." The strong arm of an earnest woman and a *red hot* fire shovel did the work handsomely.

☞ The Springfield *Republican* says a correspondent at Port Hudson writes, under date of June 18, that our total loss in the unsuccessful assault of the 14th will foot up nearly 1200, and since the 21st of May the loss was not less than 2500. The same correspondent intimates that the siege may be abandoned, in consequence of the time of the men having expired.

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES.—The population of the five counties in Pennsylvania in which the rebels have been "bobbing around" for the last week or so, is as follows:

Franklin	42,126	Cumberland	40,098
Fulton	9,131	York	68,200
Adams	28,006		
Total			187,561

SENDING FORWARD AMMUNITION.—Immense amounts of ammunition have been lately sent forward from the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., including no less than three million musket cartridges for Gen. Grant, and large quantities of fixed ammunition for Gen. Banks, Pennsylvania and other places. Several extra [illegible] have been [illegible] over the Boston and Worcester Railroad the past week.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Gen. Logan Again Mining—The Enemy Spring a Mine Accidentally—A Bulletin from the Rebels—Death of Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith.

FORTY-FIRST DAY IN REAR OF VICKSBURG, June 29, 1863.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Gen. Logan is again mining the fort that is attracting so much attention, and sentinelling the ditches. Several times each day our working parties are driven out of the trenches that are so near the enemy's works, by grenades or hand-shells thrown at them. These are ugly things and wound many men who are unable to get away when they explode. It is no uncommon thing for our men to throw stones and brickbats at the enemy, and sometimes the two belligerent forces get so near together that they steal each other's bayonets off the guns. This was true the day the fort was blown up. They stand for hours together, protected by breastworks, of course, so near that the muzzles of their guns almost touch. When so near, neither party can raise their hands above the earthworks without getting a bullet through them, and they only put the gun above the parapet and fire at random. At night our men use 6, 10, and 12-pound shells for grenades—fire the fuse and throw them over. The groans of the rebels indicate that it is serious business to them, but they do not flinch.

I have not yet had any reason to change the prediction made some time ago, "that the Fourth of July would find us still at the rear of Vicksburg." With the same confidence the prediction is made, that soon thereafter something decisive will take place. All these are speculations, and made from the general indications and best information to be obtained, and cannot be considered reliable opinions based on facts.

Yesterday the enemy "sprung a mine" in front of Sherman, and near one of his approaches. It did not harm any one, nor disarrange any plan for us. It was the intention to destroy some of our works that were getting to be uncomfortable to them. In front of Carr's Division there was an attempt on the part of the enemy, to-day, either to blow up one of their own forts, or to blow us up, and met with the misfortune to explode the mine before they intended. The latter is probably the explanation of a heavy report heard, and the elevation of a large body of earth quite high.

Yesterday the rebels threw over to our men a small biscuit made of corn meal and peas. To this was attached a small piece of meat and a note stating that it was one day's ration. For our information the further statements were made that "we are pretty hungry and dreadful dry; old Pemberton has taken all the whisky for the hospitals, and our Southern Confederacy is so small just now, that we are not in the manufacturing business. Give our compliments to Gen. Grant, and say to him that grub would be acceptable, but we will feel under particular obligations to him if he will send us a few bottles of good whisky—Otard will be received."

Another brave and efficient officer has departed. Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith died this morning. He was loved by his command, and they, with a large circle of friends, mourn that he fell so early in life, while his country needs his services. History will give his name an honorable place in the long list of those who have offered themselves sacrifices upon the altar of our country. He died as a soldier should die, at his post, doing his duty.

Major General Ord is now fairly installed into the duties of the new position assigned him as commander of the 13th army corps. So far as can be ascertained, he gives general satisfaction.

The health of the army remains in a very fair condition, a very necessary state of affairs for the successful prosecution of an active siege. PARTRIDGE.

COPPERHEAD MEETING IN MARION COUNTY.

Bold and Open Treason—Jeff. Davis Applauded—Resistance to the Government Urged.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CENTRAL CITY, June 5, 1863.

The fact that the Copperheads were allowed to hold a jubilation at Springfield upon the 17th ult., and that they were not molested, has had its effects, and immediately upon the adjournment of that Convention steps were taken to secure another gathering of the sympathizers for the particular benefit of Egypt. O'Melveny, Sparks, Mace, Merritt, and "that stripe" generally, began to notify the faithful that a grand convocation of the "Iron Hands," *alias* the K. G. C.'s, would be held at Central City on July the 4th. Messengers were dispatched to the various "castles" in Southern Illinois, with strong appeals to the memberships to be on hand on that occasion, and by their numbers and their zeal, awe the loyal people and strengthen the hands of such seekers after martyrdom as W. X. Y. Z. Sparks and O'Melveney.

With all this drumming it was expected that an immense gathering would be there. In this, however, they were disappointed. The aggregate of men and women—over one-half being women—was 2,400. But all they lacked in numbers they made up in treason. K. G. C.'s were there from Williamson, Union, Massac, Jefferson, Jackson, Perry, Washington, Bond and Fayette counties.

With the exception of your correspondent, it is doubtful if there was a single loyal man on the ground, and to keep himself from being assaulted and driven away, he was compelled to *accept the escort of a lady.* An hundred times during that day, he heard Jeff. Davis complimented as a statesman, a soldier, a patriot, and a man who was doing just what they were—*fighting for his Constitutional rights!*

Speeches were made by O'Melveney, Wall, Sparks, and Ed. Merrett. It is not necessary that I should give you a report of these speeches. They contained the usual wholesale denunciations of the Government, the President, our Generals and the brave soldiers, and wound up with the usual assertions of love for the Constitution. In none of the speeches was there a single word denunciatory of any of the monstrous acts of villainy perpetrated by Jeff. Davis' *quasi* Government. On the contrary, the speakers tried with all their legal sagacity to leave the impression upon the minds of the masses that our Government was a damnable monstrosity, and that Jeff. Davis was the perfection of virtue!

I heard men openly declare that they "would be d—d if the old tyrant, Lincoln, should ever conscript them;" that, "if compelled to fight, they would fight for the South," and that "the country could never be saved unless Vallandigham came back and headed the Democracy in a successful attempt at hurling the abolitionists from power!"

It was a most incendiary meeting, and for weeks its baneful effects will be felt by the residents of the adjoining counties. I learned enough to satisfy me that *a secret movement is on foot among them which may yet culminate in bloodshed.* QUI VIVE.

FROM MEMPHIS.

How the Fourth was Celebrated—Rebel Prisoners Coming North.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

MEMPHIS, July 3, 1863.

The people of Memphis are preparing to celebrate the glorious Fourth in a becoming manner. Gen. Veatch will deliver an address appropriate to the circumstances and occasion, at the Union Chapel. Grand preparations are also going on for banners and decorations, to be displayed on the occasion.

Memphis has made great progress in loyalty to the Government. Nearly all our citizens have taken the oath, and expressions of sympathy for the rebellion are "like angels visits—few and far between."

The managers of the St. Peter's Orphan Asylum are getting up a grand excursion picnic, for to-morrow (the Fourth.) A steamboat has been chartered and will carry the excursionists to President's Island, a short distance below the city. The proceeds of the sale of tickets will go to the funds of that institution.

There is no change in the character of the news from below. The siege is steadily progressing.

Richardson, the guerilla leader, has again turned up in Tipton county. He comes back with the rank of a Brigadier. It is to be hoped that he will not have a long respite of quiet.

Two hundred prisoners will leave this afternoon for Alton. They were captured near Vicksburg, and will almost all take the oath of allegiance. B.

Losses at Sea.

[From the *New York World*, July 2.]

The monthly table of marine losses for the past month shows an aggregate of forty-nine vessels. Of this number eight were ships, twelve were barks, seven were brigs, nineteen were schooners, one was a steamship, one a steamboat, and one a steamtug. Of the above twenty-three were captured and burned, one captured (fate unknown,) two sunk after collision, one was burned, two were abandoned at sea, and five are missing (supposed lost.) The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at two millions five hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

	Vessels.	Value.
Total losses for January	41	$1,[illegible]
Total losses for February	47	1,[illegible],500
Total losses for March	41	1,[illegible],000
Total losses for April	44	2,181,500
Total losses for May	34	2,[illegible],000
Total losses for June	49	2,[illegible]
Total for six months	254	$12,004,800

The Defences at Haines' Bluff.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

HAINES' BLUFF, Miss., June 24, 1863.

Gen. Washburn, after four days' labor, has succeeded in building the most complete work in this vicinity. Every bastion, every covered way, every embrasure is perfect. An enemy cannot approach from any direction without encountering an enfilading fire of terrible effect. It may be that this place will yet claim a place in history that shall point at it as the arbiter of the destinies of this nation. It is the key of Vicksburg when placed in the hand of the invader. The place is now secure against an attacking party of fifty thousand. Johnston has at least forty thousand; but with an abatis of trees for fifteen miles, all provision destroyed for thirty more, he has insurmountable obstacles to his daring object. Our army is elated, that of the enemy depressed, and a surrender must come ere the 4th of July.

THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

Halleck Responsible for the Rebel Invasion—Mission of Wade, Wilson, Chandler and Sumner, to Washington.

[Special Correspondence of the Cin. Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The time has come when there is no longer any impropriety in revealing certain facts connected with the late and the present campaigns that intimately concern our judgment of both. The burden of these facts is, that neither General Hooker nor the "war men" of the administration (as they have come to be known) are in any wise responsible for the policy that has rendered the present rebel invasion possible.

It will be remembered that after the reverse at Chancellorsville, much attention was directed by the journals in the interest of the tory democracy to the presence in Washington of Senators Wade, Wilson, Sumner and Chandler; and the "abolition junta" was described as at once bewildered by the "defeat of their favorite," and "industrious in schemes to prevent the return of"—the inevitable McClellan.

The Senators were occupied about much more important and practical business. They foresaw clearly what the certain result of inaction would be, and collectively pressed upon the Administration the warning that unless the army of the Potomac were speedily reinforced and placed on the offensive again, the rebels would undertake another campaign of invasion. It was in less than ten days after the Chancellorsville reverse that this impressive warning was given, and again and again repeated.

The Administration seemed to be convinced but replied that it was impossible to reinforce Hooker. But it is not impossible, argued the Senators. Take our troops from Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, and North Carolina; if need be from South Carolina even; leaving only garrisons sufficient to hold the fortified points. Scattered as they are, these troops are useless; concentrated upon Lee's exhausted army at once, they may be able to drive it pell-mell through Richmond; and in any event they can keep it on the defensive.

General Hooker was of course eager for this course. Anxious to fight again, with or without reinforcements, it was natural that he should seek as much numerical assurance of success as possible. He had his plans for a new movement; they were discussed with the Senators, who visited him to see if hostilities could not be immediately resumed; and finally, through their agency, General Hooker came to Washington, and held long consultations with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck.

The result of these consultations was a decisive and successful opposition on the part of Gen. Halleck to every plan proposed.

Then followed the triumph of the Halleck policy, long weeks of inaction, the depletion of the army by the expiration of enlistments, the scantiest reinforcements, continued dispersion of troops, and, finally, by the legitimate reference, the meddlesome Senators had pointed out, rebel invasion.

It is too early, perhaps, to pass any judgment on all this; fortunately, it is not too late to fix the facts; and justice alike to Gen. Hooker, the Senators, and the war members of the Cabinet, requires their statement now.

Had the counsel of these gentlemen prevailed, it is not certain that we would have won perfect success; but it is certain we would not have had the inaction which permitted, and indeed, produced this invasion. AGATE.

LOYALTY OF DELAWARE.

Seven Devils Cast Out—War in the Churches.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

THE CLERGY AND THEIR FLOCKS.

There was quite a remarkable and scriptural casting out of devils in one of the Presbyterian churches here a short time since. A clergyman named Thorn, from Brooklyn, New York, preached an upright and downright loyal sermon, whereat some of the "pillars" left their pews and rudely withdrew, thereby showing their own hands to be morally red with the blood of the loyal sons and brothers of other members of the church who had gone to the field and not returned. The spectacle was most unbecoming, ungentlemanly, and insulting to the whole congregation, but the "pillars" have gained a distinction by it, which, if I mistake not, will stick to them for a long while. Unfortunately for them, they were just seven in number, and the *mot* was cleverly circulated that Mr. Thorn had "cast out seven devils." Where they ran to, or whether they spoiled any of their neighbors' pork, is not known. You might say to Mr. Thorn, who, I suspect, is a Beecher Thorn, that he stuck those seven pillars against the city walls, and that many are they who read and laugh at the placard.

There has been war in the churches here all along, since the rebellion broke out. The Rev. Mr. Wiswall, Presbyterian, is a loyal regiment in himself. A number of his purse-proud members foolishly thought that their withdrawal and emigration to another church, would break him down. But it stiffened his back, and sharpened the pluck of his congregation generally, in a remarkable degree. One of the first things the emigrants had to listen to in the church where they took refuge, was a prayer that God will bless the President of the United States. Bishop Lee, of the Episcopal Church, is another loyal, true and faithful preacher. I attended his service on Sunday, at the hospital, and never listened to a more appropriate and winning discourse than he addressed to the soldiers.

THE NILE EXPLORATION.

Return of Captains Speke and Grant.

Captains Speke and Grant, the African explorers, arrived at Southampton, England, on the 17th inst., from Alexandria. They were welcomed by the Mayor of Southampton, who proffered them an invitation to a public banquet. The London *Times* says:

Captains Speke and Grant both warmly expressed their feelings of gratitude at the kind and cordial manner in which they had been received, and the very gratifying words which had been addressed to them by the Mayor in the name of the inhabitants of Southampton. They regretted, however, that their engagements with the Royal Geographical Society, and others in London, would prevent their acceptance of the hospitable invitation which had been so generously tendered to them. The gallant travelers then gave a few details of their journey, which extended over three thousand miles, and showed to the deputation photographs and other views which had been taken illustrative of certain points of their travels. Captain Speke, in a former expedition, discovered the great lake Nyanza Victoria, which lies on the equator (four degrees south and one degree north,) in the interior of Africa. He left Zanzibar with Captain Grant on a second expedition, and in circumnavigating the lake Nyanza found a river issuing from it to the north, which river they followed until they reached the old Nile and arrived in Egypt. It had thus been satisfactorily and finally settled that from this lake the main stream of the White Nile takes its source. When they started from Zanzibar they were accompanied by a guard of about 120 natives, of which number only twenty-four remained when they reached Cairo, all the rest having dropped off by deaths, desertions and other causes. Many travellers from Egypt have heretofore ascended the Nile, trying in vain in that way to discover its source, but no one has ever before descended the Nile from its source.

After again thanking the deputation for the kindness of their reception, the interview terminated, and Captains Speke and Grant left by the half-past eleven a. m. train for London.

It will be pleasing to their numerous friends and admirers to know that both the distinguished and enterprising travelers appeared to be in the enjoyment of the best of health and spirits, albeit their bronzed and somewhat weather-beaten countenances unmistakably indicated the severity of travel which they had undergone in their ever memorable expedition.

Official Circular Regarding the Exchange of Prisoners of War.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 209.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 3, 1863.

I. The attention of all persons in the military service of the United States is called to article 7 of the cartel agreed upon July 22, 1862, and published in General Orders No. 142, September 25, 1862. According to the terms of this cartel all captures must be reduced to actual possession, and all prisoners of war must be delivered at the places designated, there to be exchanged, or paroled until exchange can be effected. The only exception allowed is in the case of commanders of two opposing armies, who were authorized to exchange prisoners, or to release them on parole at other points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

II. It is understood that captured officers and men have been paroled and released in the field by others than commanders of opposing armies, and that the sick and wounded in hospitals have been so paroled and released in order to avoid guarding and removing them, which in many cases would have been impossible. Such paroles are in violation of general orders and the stipulations of the cartel, and are null and void. They are not regarded by the enemy, and will not be respected by the armies of the United States. Any officer or soldier who gives such parole will be returned to duty without exchange, and, moreover, will be punished for disobedience of orders. It is the duty of the captor to guard his prisoners, and if, through necessity of choice, he fails to do this, it is the duty of the prisoner to return to the service of his Government. He cannot avoid this duty by giving an unauthorized military parole.

III. A military parole not to serve till exchanged must not be confounded with a parole of honor to do or not to do a particular thing not inconsistent with the duty of a soldier; thus a prisoner of war actually held by the enemy may, in order to obtain exemption from a close guard or confinement, pledge his parole of honor that he will make no attempt to escape. Such pledges are binding upon the individuals giving them; but they should seldom be given or received, for it is the duty of a prisoner to escape, if able to do so. Any pledge or parole of honor extorted from a prisoner by ill usage or cruelty is not binding.

IV. The obligations imposed by the general laws and usages of war upon the combatant inhabitants of a section of country passed over by an invading army closes when the military occupation ceases, and any pledge or parole given by such persons, in regard to future service, is null and of no effect.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

SNEAKS.—We are told that two companies of the 21st (Poughkeepsie) regiments refused to go with their comrades to the seat of war. And it is added that when Gov. Seymour was telegraphed in regard to this refusal, he sent back word that the delinquents might do as they pleased.

If this is so, we have fallen upon the sneaks' millenium. We should like to see the correspondence, that we may know just what the facilities are to be officially furnished, sneaks and cowards in the hour of danger.—*Albany Journal.*

FROM BALTIMORE.

The City Under Martial Law—Disarming the Rebels—Colored Men at Work.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

BALTIMORE, July 3, 1863.

Baltimore is in a state of siege at last. Military power is now dominant, and with it has come a sense of security hitherto unknown. The people have yielded with grace to the necessities of the hour—nay, have come up manfully and cheerfully to the requirements of military law. Even the rebels here are quiet, and sneer no longer at the drawn sword hanging over their heads.

Last evening at 8 o'clock the streets of the city presented a deserted and desolate aspect. All the stores were closed at 8 o'clock punctually. The loyal men had gone to the military rendezvous, and the disloyal made themselves scarce. The two nights since the alarm were as quiet as could be imagined. The sense of danger imposes circumspection on everybody, friend as well as foe. If your city could be made to experience the quieting and restraining effect of martial law, it would not be willing to surrender it in a hurry. For the good and loyal a state of siege has no horrors. It is only to the bad and disloyal that it comes as a sword.

DISARMING THE REBELS.

A squad of one of the gallant Massachusetts regiments, the 51st, I think, has just left my door, having come with a policeman to get any arms in my house. The moment the policeman saw me, he apologized and said it was a mistake. I bade them a cordial welcome, and they went forth to my rebel neighbors in search of what they wanted. The whole city is now disarmed—at least the disloyal portion of the population. This ought to have been done two years ago. The government will find not less than eight thousand stand of arms in rebel hands, if it uses the proper means to ferret them out. There must be no more halting in this matter.

THE COLORED MEN.

This morning the government made short work of sundry rebel scoffers who would congregate at street corners and abuse the gallant and hard working colored men as they returned from the trenches, which this down-trodden race are digging for our defence against rebel enemies. These evil-minded fellows were sentenced to the trenches for two months, on half-rations and without pay! There must be some three thousand colored men at work on the fortifications, which they do with a will. They return at night carrying the flag of their country and singing the John Brown song. The next step is to give them guns. A regiment is to be raised at once by a well-known and gallant officer of our State.

The Pirates at Portland.

[From the Boston Journal, 2nd.]

These gentlemen are taking it very easy in Fort Preble. As they have plenty of money, they order whatever they think they lack, and profess themselves tolerably contented, under the impression that they will be very speedily exchanged. On the subject of their responsibility to law, various opinions are afloat; but the general idea is that they cannot be exonerated from the charge of piracy. Their vessel, the Archer, was not a privateer—the Portland *Courier* says—in such legal sense as to entitle them to leniency as prisoners of war.

The same paper says that the ready story told by the pirates has led many to distrust the truth of their narrative, and that there is great reason to doubt that the log book found on board the Archer is a blind. The paper alluded to further says that the affair at Portland may have been a ruse resorted to by the real commander of the Tacony to detach Read and his crew from that vessel to the Archer, and send them along the shore to cut up their devilish pranks, and establish the belief that the Tacony is destroyed, just to throw the authorities off their guard, and prevent further search, and to enable the commander again to commit his piracy upon our commerce, and that the craft reported as seen on Saturday, supposed to be the Tacony, may yet prove to be that identical vessel.

The *Argus* of Wednesday says that nine of the crew of the cutter Caleb Cushing asked and obtained their discharge on the ground that they did not wish to serve on the same vessel with Blish and two or three others of the cutter's crew who showed the white feather when the cutter was captured. Blish even went so far as to offer to take the oath of allegiance! But he was told that his services would not be required. The three others showed cowardice, and these men refuse to associate with them; but say they are ready to serve "Uncle Sam" at any time and on any occasion, as they always have been. They state that there was on board ninety-three rounds of 32 pound shot, and also some shells. There was also a lot of 12-pound shot and shell. All this was concealed in an apartment underneath the cabin, between the [illegible] room and the cabin, and that they [illegible] to inform the rebels of the fact, although pressed to do so. There was also shot in the wings on both sides of the magazine.

When the pirate, Lieut. Reed, stepped on board the Forrest City, on Saturday, he gave his carpet bag to Capt. Liscomb, who gave it to his mate for safe keeping. In the excitement of the moment it was overlooked until the boat returned from Boston on Tuesday, when its contents were examined. Among other documents, were found the instructions from Commander Moffitt of the Florida to Lieut. Reed, a bond of $150,000 taken from a Boston ship; also the papers of the various vessels destroyed, and other valuable papers.

How the Rebels Treat the Copperheads.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* relates the following incidents of the rebel invasion:

A WARNING TO COPPERHEADS.

George Bookey, State Senator, who lives at Pagestown, about nine miles from Harrisburg, has been visited by his friends from Dixie. He is known as one of the most violent Copperheads in the Legislature. He was the leader in the movement to forbid Senator Wright and Andy Johnson from speaking in the Capitol last winter, and has never made any concealment of his hostility to the war against the rebellion, and his sympathies with the South. When he heard the rebels were coming, he said he did not care—they were gentlemen, and respected private property. They collected in front of his house, and he came out and made a little speech. He said, (so I am informed from several sources,) that he sympathized with them, that the rebellion was justified and the war unjust, that it was all the Abolitionists, &c., &c., &c., in the usual style of the Copperheads. Whereupon the rebels immediately proceeded to give him a benefit. They took all his horses and cattle, all the flour and grain from his mill, which is a large one, and was, unfortunately for him, very well stocked, and, in fact, "cleaned him out" most completely. So much for Buckingham.

The amount of havoc committed by the rebels in the various towns through which they have passed is represented by the citizens to be immense. They took whatever they wanted, and when so disposed, offered in payment Confederate scrip. A boot and shoe dealer in Mechanicsburg was completely cleaned out of his entire stock, and all he had to show for it was $4000 in worthless rebel currency. At Carlisle the people were made to furnish rations to 1500 men. As would be naturally supposed, it did not take long to reduce the supply of provisions in that place to a small quantity. All the horses, cattle, sheep and swine in a vast section of country have been led away or slaughtered. It is related that a Copperhead resident of Mechanicsburg, who has heretofore been loud in his assertion that the rebels were chivalrous, and would never think of disturbing private property, was especially sought after by them, and his house and furniture damaged to a considerable extent. His neighbors have an idea that has learned to distinguish the difference between his friends and foes. If the rebels have only served all Copperheads they have come across in the same manner, the loyal people will be grateful to them. There are a few of this contemptible race of outcasts who continue to live and pollute the atmosphere of Harrisburg. Let such take warning that they are not only the loathed of the loyal but the despised of the open enemy.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

An earnest movement which promises success is on foot for the establishment of a college at Grand Rapids, Mich., for the benefit of the Grand River Valley and adjacent communities.

—The sale of five-twenties in Philadelphia on Thursday last reached $1,700,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the continuance of the agency system for the sale of government loans.

—The new propeller Maumee was launched at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday last. She is the third craft floated off the stocks at the navy yard since January. The success of the Pawnee caused the introduction into the navy of the Maumee class of vessels. They are enabled to navigate shallow rivers, and at the same time are not open to the objections advanced against side-wheel men-of-war.

—The case of the Girard heirs was decided at Philadelphia on Wednesday in the Supreme Court, in favor of the devisees made to the city, in the will of the testator, Stephen Girard. This decision reversed the judgment in the Court below.

—Thomas Pope, Esq., Mayor of Quebec, died on Monday the 29th ult.

—Isaac H. Gray, Esq., of Springfield, Ill., has been offered $30,000, cash, for the American House premises in that city. It is the intention of the parties, should they complete the negotiation, to take down the present building and erect upon the site a magnificent four-story hotel.

—By the action of the Executive Committee, the Whiteside county fair has been located at Sterling for the next five years.

—The Portland *Press* learns that over twenty of the students of Bowdoin College have procured a leave of absence for six months and enlisted in the 3d Rhode Island regiment of cavalry now forming.

—The feat of lowering to the bottom of the Illinois River, in water varying from two to ten feet in depth, seven hundred feet of iron pipe without injuring a joint, has been successfully accomplished at Ottawa, in this State, by Judge Caton, for the use of the city water works.

—The Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, has been elected an honorary member of the "Royal Society of Antiquaries." The society has its headquarters at Copenhagen, in Denmark, and the King of Denmark is its President.

—The victims to the Indian atrocities in Carver county, Minnesota, an account of which has appeared in our telegraph columns, were Amos Dustin, his mother and two children, who were going from Wright county to Carver county. Thus, an entire family were killed by the fiends.

☞ The fashionable dance of Paris now is the "Marche Cocasse." It is danced backward, each gentleman holding the lady before him by clasping her around the waist. When well practiced, it is said to be highly entertaining; and the Empress is said to have a peculiar talent for its execution.

Biography of a Notorious Elephant.

Among the most attractive features of Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie is the celebrated elephant, Hannibal, the largest animal ever exhibited in this country or in Europe, and, as the old fellow has so frequently furnished newspaper itemizers with material for spicy paragraphs that his name has become familiar to almost every one, a brief sketch of his history may be found of interest.

Hannibal was brought to this country in 1824, from the East Indies, and was purchased by a butcher in New York, who exhibited him for a time in a stable in that city. He shortly after fell into the hands of his present owners, who have retained him ever since, and who would not now sell him at any price. He was supposed to be about twenty-five years of age when imported, which would make him sixty-three years old at the present time.

Hannibal first distinguished himself at the Zoological Institute in the Bowery, New York, in 1826, when he saved the life of his keeper, Mr. Joseph Martin, who now resides at Girard, in Erie county. A large tiger and tigress had escaped from their cage and fastened upon a llama, which was allowed to run wild about the building. Mr. Martin, hearing the noise, entered the apartment, without suspecting the extent of the danger, when the tiger immediately crouched to spring upon him. Martin was entirely unarmed, and all resistance to the attack of the enfuriated beast would have been useless. At this juncture Hannibal rushed forward, seized his keeper, and raising him out of danger, held him safely until assistance arrived and the animals were secured.

The admirable disposition exhibited by Hannibal in the incident just narrated, gained him great credit with the public as a humane and well disposed elephant, of good feelings and generous impulses; but his subsequent conduct, we are sorry to say, has entirely destroyed that favorable impression, and he is now regarded, and not without reason, as a morose and incorrigible old rascal, who can only be kept within the bounds of decent behavior by the constant use of chains and frequent applications of condign punishment. His breaches of the peace have been so numerous that it would be impossible to detail them within the limits of a newspaper article, but we will briefly allude to a few of his most violent outbreaks.

In 1847, this city was the scene of one of his most violent bursts of fury. The menagerie was wintering in the warehouse of Leech & Co., on the banks of the canal, where the Cleveland and Pittsburgh freight depot now stands. "Queen Ann," an elephantine maid, for whom Hannibal had formed a tender attachment, was removed from his companionship, and he immediately fell into a fearful state of sulkiness and rage. For twelve days he refused all food, and during that time lost no less than *three thousand pounds* in weight, as was definitely ascertained at the time by the scales. He endeavored to drown his sorrows "in the flowing bowl," refusing to drink unless the water given him was stiffly infused with whisky, but this indulgence, by which it was sought to humor him, only rendered him more frantic in the end. His keeper, and a favorite dog, with whom he had been upon the best of terms, became the special objects of his animosity. At the first symptoms of insubordination he had been loaded with chains, and so firmly secured that it was thought impossible for him to break loose. Day after day passed away without any diminution of ill temper upon the part of the large beast, until at last his unintermitting "surgings" resulted in tearing away his fastenings, and the infuriated elephant was at large in the building. A scene of the wildest terror ensued. The lions, tigers, leopards and other animals commenced dashing against the sides of the cages, while the air resounded with their cries of fright; the people by thousands gathered around the warehouse, armed with rifles and every description of fire-arms. Hannibal roamed through the building, tearing down timbers, raising his enormous bulk upon his hind legs and beating the roof with his trunk, and threatening every moment to make a complete wreck of the whole structure. But the manager of the menagerie had provided for this. Long poles, with strong steel hooks at the ends, were brought forward and inserted in his flesh on every side; these were attached to ropes and tackle, manned by hundreds of men, and finally the angry monster, the blood flowing from his lacerated body in torrents, but still struggling desperately and trumpeting fiercely, was brought to the ground and so chained as to render him perfectly helpless. Spears and pitchforks were then brought into requisition, and he was punished until, completely exhausted, he announced in his usual manner his complete submission and promise of better behavior, when he was released, a wiser, and for a time, a better elephant. His appetite returned immediately and in a very short space of time he had more than supplied his extraordinary loss of flesh.

In 1854, when going from Pawtucket to Fall river, in Massachusetts, he had a misunderstanding with his keeper, whom he compelled to fly for his life. Finding himself at liberty, he started off at a furious pace, attacking every animate object that he found in his path. He threw a horse and wagon into the air, smashing the vehicle all to pieces, and then carried the mangled remains of the horse a distance of fifty feet, to a pond, into which he threw the lifeless body. He next encountered another horse and wagon, and made kindling wood of the latter, the horse escaping by flight. Coming to a third wagon, he smashed up the whole establishment, threw the horse thirty feet into an adjoining field, and then, tearing down the fence, brought the body of the horse back and laid it down in the road. Overtaking still another horse and wagon, he demolished the vehicle, and, the horse escaping with the fore wheels, he pursued him for eight miles, without being able to overtake the frightened steed. In this race he traveled a portion of the distance at the rate of a mile in three minutes. Fortunately the occupants of these vehicles sustained no very serious injuries, and the proprietors of the menagerie effected a satisfactory settlement for the damages with the parties interested. After killing another horse, and doing other mischief of a less serious character, he laid down exhausted in the bushes, where he was soon after found and properly secured.

A few years since, while the menagerie was at Williamsburg, N. Y., Hannibal suddenly broke out in a furious fit, during the absence from the tent of his keeper, and after demolishing a wagon loaded with sawdust, turned his attention to the cages of animals, which he upset right and left, fortunately, however, without setting loose any of the dangerous inhabitants, with the exception of a hyena or two, which were soon captured. He then sallied forth into the street, dragging his chain after him and trumpeting defiance. The *attaches* of the menagerie followed him and drove him into a stone yard, where he was kept until the long pikes and hooks of the Young America Hook and Ladder Company were brought upon the ground, when he was surrounded and kept at bay until ropes were thrown around his legs and wound so he could not move. He was then thrown, after which he was speared and stabbed with pitchforks until completely reduced to submission, as he signified by "begging" piteously, when he was led back to his old quarters as docile as a lamb.

His last fit of insubordination occurred in Philadelphia, in February, 1861, and continued for three weeks. His owners know him so well, now, that they can detect the approach of one of these frenzies, and guard against its unpleasant consequences. So, on this occasion, he was so securely chained upon showing the first symptoms of ill-temper, that he was unable to do any mischief, except tearing down an iron column which stood within his reach, and throwing it with great violence across the building. Since then he has conducted himself with great propriety, and Van Amburgh & Co. are in hopes that he has reformed, and will hereafter conduct himself as a peaceable, respectable elephant should. Still they watch him with the utmost vigilance, and his keeper is always ready for him in case he should manifest any disposition to return to his old, disreputable tricks.

In 1859, while traveling in Mississippi, Hannibal was ordered to swim the Black Warrior River, which was then greatly swollen by a freshet. Instead, however, of crossing as directed, he started on a voyage of discovery down stream, emerging suddenly on a plantation some twelve miles below where he entered. He came ashore on the edge of a cotton field, where a large number of darkies were at work, and the effect produced among them by the unexpected and terrific apparition may be imagined but cannot be described. The news spread, with all the exaggerations which would naturally be given to such an event, with incredible rapidity, and resulted in a general stampede of the entire colored population of the county. It is even said by some that a good many of the darkies turned white with fright, and as a proof of this numbers are pointed out in that region who have not yet fully regained their natural hue. It would hardly be fair, however, to hold Hannibal responsible for all the doubtful shades of complexion to be found in that vicinity.

In 1856, a keeper, who had taken care of Hannibal for many years, fell from his horse in a fit, near Zanesville, Ohio. The huge beast, instead of deserting him, stood watching over his senseless form until the train of cages came up, and then suffered himself to be chained and led away by Mr. Thomas, his present keeper, without making the slightest resistance, although, had the other keeper been well, such an attempt at authority on the part of Thomas would have been resented with fury.

Hannibal is temperate and regular in his habits, eating about four hundred pounds of hay and a couple of bushels of oats daily, with such allowance of apples, gingerbread, &c., as the generosity of visitors may bestow upon him, and an acre (more or less) of clover, by way of salad, when he can get it. His only beverage is water, of which he consumes a couple of barrels every day. His weight is probably from 15,000 to 18,000 pounds. The last attempt at weighing him was made some five years since, when he broke down the scales at 14,000 pounds. In consideration of the recent good conduct of Hannibal his owners have had a magnificent golden fringed and embroidered covering manufactured for him, at an expense of nearly one thousand dollars, and as he marches in the line of cages in all the pride of his gorgeous apparel, the spectator cannot but feel that the old fellow is fully sensible in his own mind that he is the most important individual connected with the establishment.

The Chicago Canal Convention—Meeting of the Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Canal Convention was held on Thursday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York. I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, was chosen chairman, and Col. Foster, secretary. The committee was appointed at the recent convention at Chicago for the chief purpose of preparing a memorial to the President and Congress. Mr. Hills, of Iowa, moved the appointment of a sub-committee to draft such memorial; the motion prevailed, and the committee was constituted thus: Messrs. Hills, of Iowa, Dawes, of Massachusetts, Howes, of Missouri, Chamberlain, of Ohio, Edwards, of New Hampshire, together with the president of the committee, I. N. Arnold, and the vice-president, A. A. Low.

How the Rebels Scoff at Copperheads.

The rebel papers scout at the Peace men; the Richmond papers "spit" at the Woods and Vallandighams, and the Pennsylvania Copperheads are reviled while they are used by the enemy's troops in their own State. A Harrisburg correspondent, narrating the adventures of a Federal spy who visited the rebels at Carlisle, says:

The information of the rebels is very full and accurate. They showed my informant a complete map of the fortifications here, and told him of fords on the river. They know as well as we do the number of men we have, and their character. They say that our militia won't be able to stand two volleys of musketry, and that they are not afraid of as many as we can bring against them. There are plenty of Copperheads who furnish them all the information they want, and point out to them the places where goods are hidden. While they use these men, they despise them. "There," said a rebel officer to my informant, "do you see that man?" (pointing to one of these sympathisers.) "Well, he's a —— rebel; and if I were in the place of you people that are loyal, I would hang him as soon as we get away from here." The individual alluded to felt the force of the remark, and left. The rebels concurred in saying they honored an open enemy, but despised a sneak.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A SOLDIER.—One of the cavalry soldiers stationed here was last night, while returning to the city from Pike county, and while in Kinderhook in that county, some thirteen miles from this city, shot at and severely wounded by a Copperhead guerilla concealed along the road. The soldier was riding in advance of a party of other soldiers, as we learn, and was alone. The wound was inflicted by buck shot. His comrades left him at a house in the vicinity until this morning, when they returned, brought him to town in a buggy, and arrested a man whom circumstances indicate to be the guilty party. The Provost Marshal is absent to-day, and we regret that we could not obtain more particulars of the affair.—*Quincy Republican.*

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS

The Richards Manufacturing Co.

Are now manufacturing

RICHARDS'

IRON CORN SHELLER

AND

Double Screen Separator,

For Warehouses, Distilleries, Mills and Farms,

WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

CAPACITY:

No. 0—5,000 to 10,000 Bushels per day.
No. 1—2,000 to 4,000 " "
No. 2—1,000 to 2,000 " "
No. 3— 700 to 1,200 " "
No. 4— 300 to 600 " "

Claims of Superiority:

1. They shell clean from the Cob in every condition of Grain.
2. They do not cut or grind the Corn.
3. They clean the Grain in perfect condition for Market.
4. They are built ENTIRELY OF IRON; combining great strength, simplicity and durability, and are universally acknowledged, as now perfected, the

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Testimonials:

We have six of Richards' Shellers; have shelled nearly a Million Bushels of Corn; we commend them to the Grain Shippers of the West, after ample trial and experience. (Signed,) ILL. CENT. R. R. CO.

We think the Machine superior to all others They shell perfectly clean from the Cob, without breaking the Grain. (Signed.) MICH. CENT. R. R. CO.

We commend them to all Grain Shippers. (Signed,) STURGES, BUCKINGHAM & CO.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For Warehouses, Elevators, Shafting, Pullies, Belting, Buckets, and Warehouse Machinery, Furnished to Order.

New and Second-Hand

Portable and Stationary Engines

Of the most approved styles.

Circulars Furnished upon Application

RICHARDS MANUFACTURING CO.

190 & 192 Washington-st.,

P. O. Box 732. CHICAGO.

[my21-e58-1y]

M'CORMICK & CALLENDER,

Of Armstrong & McCormick. | With late firm of Armstrong & McCormick.

OIL BROKERS,

211 & 213

SOUTH WATER STREET

CHICAGO.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON SCREW STEAMER,

"SHANNON,"

Commander H. Harris, R. N. R.,

2664 Tons Burthen, 450 Horse-Power,

Will sail JULY 11th, from New York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to deliver passengers and dispatches. Rates of Passage, payable in currency. First Cabin [illegible]. Children between One and Twelve Years half price. Infants free. Steerage $35. Children One to Twelve Years, half price. Infants, $5. [illegible] BRADFORD & REIDY, Detroit Railroad, Milwaukee.

PAVING WITH NICHOLSON Pavement the intersection of Clark and Madison streets.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, June 27th, 1863.

Proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, July 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for paving with Nicholson pavement the intersection of Clark and Madison sts. in accordance with the plans and specifications for the doing of said work on file in the office of this Board. [illegible] The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. [illegible] Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, Lake street, corner of Franklin street. S. NICKERSON.

CLESSON'S

CATARRH CURATIVE.

Warranted a safe and infallible specific for Catarrh, in whatever stage of the disease, and dangerous disease. Sent by express, with full directions for treatment. Price $2 per package. Address Dr. J. W. TALBOT, Physician for the Eye, Ear and Catarrh, No. [illegible] Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box [illegible].

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of Tallow, Lard and all Soap stocks. [illegible] ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

☞ The best ventilated Theatre in the world.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cts. Second Circle, 25 cts. Seats secured three days in advance. Box Office open from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7th.

BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE HOSMER,

Who has the pleasure of announcing the first appearance in three years of the favorite Comedienne,

LOTTY HOUGH.

The performance will commence with the Tragedy of

EVADNE.

Miss Jennie Hosmer as Evadne; Mr. Myers as Colonna; Mr. Hill as Ludovico.

GRAND DANCE .... Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the new Farce, written for Lotty Hough, entitled

YANKEE LEGACY.

Mehitable Ann .... Lotty Hough.

In which character she will sing "JOSIAH'S COURTSHIP."

Wednesday, 2d night of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

☞ Wanted, 25 young ladies to assist in a grand spectacle, shortly to be produced. Apply to Mr. Price at the stage door, at 10 o'clock.

THIRD GIFT CONCERT

—OF THE—

GREAT WESTERN BAND,

In consequence of several hundred tickets being left unsold, we have postponed our Third Gift Concert

To Monday Evening, July 20th, 1863.

At Bryan Hall. Orders from the country must be addressed to WM. BURKHART, Box 4312, Chicago.

jy7-b782-1w

THE GREAT SHOW

IS COMING!!

The Metropolitan and Quadruple Combination, consisting of

I.

Geo. F. Bailey & Co's Grand Circus and world renowned Equestrian Troupe, comprising the Star Riders of both Hemispheres.

II.

Herr Driesbach's Extensive Menagerie, comprising magnificent collection of Rare Beasts and Reptiles, among which will be found Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Cougars, Lynx, Pumas, Lamas, Panthers, &c., birds of gorgeous Plumage, and a colony of Monkeys.

III.

Sand's, Nathan & Co's Performing Elephants, whose wonderful feats surpass anything every before witnessed, and whose extreme docility and intelligence have attracted the attention of the most noted savans and students of natural history. And,

IV.

The Gigantic Hippopotamus or Behemoth of Holy Writ, of whom it is declared, (Job XL. Chapter,) "Upon the earth there is not his like." This rare specimen of the brute creation, the last vestige of Pre Adamite existence, was captured by his present keeper, Ali the Egyptian, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, two thousand miles above Cairo, on the White Nile, in Africa, and was imported into this country at an expense of more than Forty Thousand Dollars by G. C. Quick, Esq., with whom such arrangements have been made as enables the management to present him to the public in conjunction with the other Unique Attractions which make up the Cataclysm of Wonders, comprising this Gigantic combination.

The Circus Troupe is composed of the elite of the Equestrian profession and includes the well known and popular artists—Sam Burt, the great Hurdle and Bareback Rider; Philo Nathans, the principal Act performer and Classic Equestrian, Chas. Rivers, the great two and four horse rider; the Denzer Brothers, the most startling and original Acrobats and Perche performers; James Ward, the great American Humorist and Extempore Clown; Vendis, Le Sieur Tremaine, Monsieur Frank, Auguste Simoni, James Benton, Henri Clarence Clermont, Gustave Ducrow and a large and efficient troupe of Vaulters, Acrobats Tumblers and Dancers.

The Stud of Horses is composed of the finest English, American and Arabian thoroughbreds, highly trained and magnificently caparisoned, and the programme of the Arena will comprise all the elegant, sensational, thrilling, comic and entertaining novelties of the day.

The whole of these magnificent attractions will be exhibited in

CHICAGO

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

July 13th, 14th and 15th.

POSITIVELY THREE DAYS ONLY!

Performances commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P.M.

PLACE OF EXHIBITION,

STATE STREET, COR. TWELFTH.

Admission .... 50 cents.
Children under 12 years of age .... 25 cents.

An especial exhibition will be given on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock A. M., of the Animals, Performing Elephants, White Bear and Hippopotamus, for Ladies, Children and the Clergy, without the Circus.

☞ The Grand Procession will enter town at 11 o'clock, preceded by the Gigantic Hippopotamus, drawn by a team of Elephants, followed by A. D. Atwood's Opera Band, the performing Elephants, the Grand Menagerie, the Extensive Circus and Troupe of Artists, together with all the gorgeous Paraphernalia of the Metropolitan Combination.

R. ELLINGHAM, Ring Master and Equestrian Manager.

C. H. FARNSWORTH, Agent.

The above Great Combination Exhibition will visit all the

Principal Towns and Cities of Wisconsin and Illinois.

Due notice of which will be given. For full particulars see future advertisements and bills of the day.

jy5-g673-7t

Auction Sales.

BY HORNE & GIBBONS,

122 and 124 Dearborn street.

Tuesday, July 7th, 1863, at 9 A. M.,

Smoking Tobacco, Dried Apples, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Soap, Flatirons, Scale, Carpet, Jewelry, Counter, sundry articles. Terms cash. HORNE & GIBBONS, Auctioneers.

jy7-h197-1t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.

Elegant Furniture, Mirrors, Etc.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, July 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, a large assortment of Superior Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Tete a Tetes, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Easy, Rocking and Reception Chairs, Whatnots, Hat Trees, Work Tables, Marble Top Tables and Stands, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Extension Dining Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Oak and Mahogany Sideboards, Hair, Cloth, Seaweed, Couches, Lounges, Toilet Stands. Also 12 Elegant Chamber Suits in Rosewood, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany, consisting of Dressing Bureaus, Bedstead and Washstand, all of Cincinnati manufacture.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

je4-h53-3ts

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 10 A. M. PROMPT,

And at private sale throughout the week.

By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54 LAKE STREET.

jy3-g564-1wis

Sewing Machines.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY 124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

The Florence Sewing Machine

MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot.

With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery.

It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to STAY any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

It uses [illegible] LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost noiseless [illegible].

It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST WORK with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery. Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

It can do any variety of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO

Post Office Drawer 6138, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

BUTTER, BUTTER.—Country Packers and Farmers would find it greatly to their advantage to procure one of the best receipts now in use for Packing and Keeping Butter Sweet any reasonable length of time. [illegible] For Packers is a small cost. Interested parties can procure receipts and all information by addressing P. O. Drawer 6175. jy1-b78-1wis

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS.—From the first of July until the first of August, I shall have an office in Chicago, at 132 Washington st., opposite the Court House, (in Alexander White's) Office hours—10 A. M. until 2 P. M. [illegible] Post Office Box 436. J. EDWARD WILKINS, H. B. M. Consul, at Chicago. Building under instructions at St. Louis. je22-g768-1m

SALT, LIME, &c.—A constant supply of New York and Michigan

SALT.

Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Land Plaster, &c., on hand and for sale by ALBERT E. NEELY, General Commission Merchant, 224, 226 & 228 South Water street. je22-g661-1m

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved brands, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by [illegible] PANCOST, FITKIN & NANKEY, 11 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice, in store and for sale by [illegible] South Water street.

Medicinal.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

OF THE EFFICACY OF

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press with fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be confounded by the public with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous quacks and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned [illegible] a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak of it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the value of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, are brought to the knowledge of the proprietors through the press. Some of these are of immense interest to [illegible] placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitudes who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA SICKNESS. [illegible] dread this terrible affliction more than the fury of the elements, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this new developed property of the preparation, and escaped sickness by its aid, are naturally anxious to spread the glad tidings among all who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The evidence on this point whose testimony is appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it by emphatic evidence from other sources. If there are any who are skeptical on the subject, they are referred directly to him and to the gentlemen who shared with him the beneficial effects of the antidote.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the last year, proves that the world, while it obeys the scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLD FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are [illegible] like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, the great antidote, that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the Sounding trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure, wholesome Tonic which are also incorporated the properties of an antibilious and mild aperient agent, is essentially necessary. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma it is a potent safeguard, and to persons of feeble constitution and [illegible] its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK, March [illegible].

DR. HOSTETTER—Dear Sir: Being of a bilious temperament, and having suffered much from sea sickness heretofore, I determined, when leaving New Orleans for New York, in June last, to try your celebrated Stomach Bitters. Having made the trip in the [illegible] Trade Wind without the least inconvenience, owing to their preventive efficacy, I procured, on the 19th of July, a box of your Bitters for the use of myself and a few friends, on our contemplated voyage to Liverpool in the Great Eastern. After getting to sea I opened the box, and, together with about ten of my fellow passengers, partook of the Bitters. On the second day some of the ladies on board felt sea sick, but by taking half a wine glassful three times a day, they speedily recovered. Dr. Goldsborow, the ship's physician, and Capt. Paton, the Commander, together with a large portion of the passengers, subsequently supplied themselves with the Bitters, and uniformly with satisfactory results. They will certify to the fact that during the whole voyage not one person on board was sea sick after the second day. Dr. G. having appropriated the bulk of our last bottle, as an infallible specific, I had none of the article on my return voyage, and suffered more than I can describe in consequence. I have ordered for [illegible] from two of my late fellow passengers, now [illegible] pool, and shall send them out by the next [illegible]. You ought to have a depot in Liverpool. [illegible] persons venturing for the first time [illegible] to sea, to obtain, if possible, a supply of your Bitters before leaving port, and thereby [illegible] themselves against sea sickness.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. MULL[illegible]

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May [illegible].

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH,

GENTLEMEN:—I have used your Bitters for the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect on me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor anything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters entirely removed from the level of the [illegible] of the day, being patent alike to all, and [illegible] they profess to be. They are not advertised [illegible] everything, but they are recommended to assist [illegible] in the alleviation and ultimate healing of [illegible] most common infirmities of the body, and [illegible] will accomplish. I had been unwell for [illegible] is casual with me during the Spring. I [illegible] and suffering from indigestion and a general [illegible] the mucous membrane, and though able to be at work, in the discharge of my professional [illegible] every week, of a yellow complexion, [illegible] much of the time confined to my bed. [illegible] been taking your Bitters a week my vigor [illegible] sallow complexion was all gone, I [illegible] and now I enjoy the duties of the [illegible] which so recently were so very [illegible] some to me. When I used your [illegible] every day. These are FACTS. [illegible] made by each individual for himself.

Yours, respectfully, W. E. [illegible] Pastor of Greene avenue Presbyterian Church.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C., [illegible]

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH,

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others, in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the coast of a Southern river, and of close application to office work, had so thoroughly exhausted my [illegible] and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to Dyspepsia, and Nervous Headache [illegible] short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the RIGHT COMBINATION OF REMEDIES. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation ALL THAT IT CLAIMS TO BE. It is a Standard FAMILY CORDIAL with us, and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. If what I have stated [illegible] any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure [illegible] shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, [illegible]

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—About forty [illegible] we called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I was at the time a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, [illegible] terrific forms; indeed, I had not known [illegible] uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced taking your Bitters, taking them according to directions, except that the dose was reduced one half. I found myself much, VERY MUCH benefited by the first bottle, the second relieved me entirely; but I have taken a dose in the morning, immediately [illegible] finding it to act as a Tonic and Appetizer [illegible] ADMIRABLE CHARACTER. There is a [illegible] effect of your bitters on me, which is [illegible] state; if from any cause I shall be suffering [illegible] with the Headache, a dose of your Bitters [illegible] me in FIFTEEN MINUTES. In conclusion, I [illegible] sincerity and truth, I would not be [illegible] state of health in which your Bitters have [illegible] from which they have [illegible] me, FOR ALL THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN W. BRONAUGH.

NEW COTTAGE, Near Alexandria, Va., May [illegible]

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH,

DEAR SIRS:—Will you do me the favor to send me by express one-half dozen Hostetter's Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt, [illegible] to be the best preparation in use for [illegible] their origin with a diseased stomach. I [illegible] sold hundreds of preparations, [illegible] superior to anything of the kind I am [illegible] indeed, no soldier should be without it. [illegible] ever so robust and healthy; for it is [illegible] curative, but a Preventive for most [illegible] soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted [illegible] indigestion, and no medicine has [illegible] relief your bitters [illegible] in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very [illegible] SAMUEL [illegible]

HOSTETTER & [illegible]

Proprietors, [illegible]

New York Office, No. 43 [illegible]

Special Notices.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Venereal, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases,

THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,

has permanently located himself at 84 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the most eminent faculty, and the almost entire press of the South, [illegible] thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.

Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potash, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood disease, but a new remedy, which is a positive cure.

Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness cured by a new and infallible remedy, saving both time and expense.

Office and parlors at 84 Randolph street, (up-stairs) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—All difficulties and Monthly Irregularities of Ladies, from whatever cause, fully removed by a new system of treatment at once painless and [illegible] successful. DR. T. MACKINNIS, [illegible] Office Box 687. 136 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula and Scrofulous, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] and all those distressing and afflicting Diseases which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated condition of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure state [illegible], &c.

The great success as a pure solution and its excellence as a Remedy are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. R. H. Parker, Prof. J. G. [illegible], and others equally well known to science. $1 per bottle.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, up-stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. Enclose stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. My Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. Sent to any distance, three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. P. O. Box 2180. jel7-g745-1w

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing [illegible] cough, &c.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms. In DROPSY its established curative properties has been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony.

The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys, in Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, its pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure. Taken as hot punch, in humoral and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing paroxysms.

By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the [illegible] Ague and Fever, and prepares the system [illegible] the administration of the admitted curatives of the [illegible].

Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, [illegible] the functions of the liver, [illegible] secretions. It should be [illegible] with hot water and sugar.

As a Nervine, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a [illegible] all climates and under all circumstances [illegible] complaints of delicate Females [illegible] pre-eminent among the established [illegible] of the day.

It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country [illegible] with pleasure and safety [illegible] promoting health [illegible] or other [illegible] in quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United States. Purchasers from the abroad, against [illegible] counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with [illegible].

Army Sutlers and the Public.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West, that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. REED & Co. of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his [illegible] Army Sutlers and Western merchants at New York [illegible] It has been tested by [illegible] in sale in the West for over [illegible] years [illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, [illegible] Beaver street, New York.

1,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Agents, my5-e518-3m 144 Lake street, Chicago.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; [illegible] The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, 81 Barclay street, New York. jy1-g5-1y

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dropsies, Rheumatism, [illegible] Scrofula, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Nervous diseases, Sore Eyes and Ears, Catarrh, Deafness, [illegible] CANCERS, OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, [illegible] WENS, PILES AND FISTULA, [illegible] cured without the knife. [illegible] DR. HUNTER, [illegible] corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

HAVE YOU A HEAD OF HAIR, or Whiskers or Moustaches, of an unbecoming [illegible]

DO YOU

Wish to change that color to a handsome deep brown, or a perfect and natural black, without injury to the hair, without trouble or danger? If so, [illegible] YOU [illegible] CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, [illegible] the only harmless, certain, instantaneous and natural Hair Dye in the world. [illegible] Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box. [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,

Can be consulted at his office, 129 South Clark street, [illegible] of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of both sexes [illegible] with [illegible] the Doctor. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box 184. Enclose two stamps and get his

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and [illegible] practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures for all diseases [illegible] severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of mercury.

Young men suffering from Nervous Debility are invited to call.

A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.

Persons suffering from Irregularities should call at once and be cured.

Best of city references as to ability and success. jel-e621-1w

CATARRH! CATARRH!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head. It is sold as a sure cure CATARRH in its INCIPIENT STAGE [illegible] at first are very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and have frequent attacks, are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. The nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, [illegible] throat, and is hawked or coughed off. The breath [illegible] sense of smell, [illegible] and cause deafness, &c. Price $2. [illegible] Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

The great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the Author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

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Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is for sale by all Druggists. [illegible]

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK [illegible] CHICAGO [illegible] 22 LA SALLE [illegible] Capital, [illegible]

RUTTER, [illegible] BAN[illegible] Corner Lake [illegible]

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J. W. DREXEL [illegible] 42 CLARK [illegible]

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Commission [illegible]

DRAKE & [illegible]

FURBISH [illegible]

BATES, S[illegible]

LEDUC & [illegible]

WINANS, [illegible]

ABIEL A[illegible]

C. H. C[illegible]

McALLISTER [illegible]

WALKER [illegible]

VAN WA[illegible]

GILBERT [illegible]

SHERMAN [illegible]

PENISTON [illegible]

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TO CA[illegible]

S. N. C[illegible] WO[illegible]

FLOUR [illegible]

CATTLE [illegible] 1000 [illegible]

MANU[illegible]

BRAG[illegible]

WH[illegible]

MONE[illegible]

BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES:

[illegible]

Yours, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. MUELLO[illegible]

[illegible]

Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene avenue Presbyterian Church.

[illegible]

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, B. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

[illegible]

JOHN W. SEONAUGH[illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible], formerly of New [illegible] unrivalled success in the treatment of [illegible], Blood, and other diseases, [illegible] SKILLFUL TREATMENT. [illegible] Dr. JAMES [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—All irregularities and Monthly Irregularities, from whatever cause, fully removed [illegible] DR. T. MACKINNIS, [illegible] 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] IODINE WATER. [illegible] Pure Water. A cure for Scrofula, [illegible], Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office [illegible] street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure [illegible] Office hours from 8 A. M. till [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, [illegible] curative in CONSUMPTION, removing [illegible] by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms. [illegible]

Army Sutlers and the Public. [illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

300 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, [illegible] J. H. REED & CO, Agents, 146 Lake street, Chicago.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. [illegible]

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit [illegible] THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

HAVE YOU A HEAD OF HAIR, or Whiskers or Moustaches, of an unbecoming [illegible] DO YOU [illegible] THEN USE CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] 128 South Clark street, [illegible] P. O. Box 124. Inclose [illegible]

GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible] Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box [illegible]

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment [illegible]

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment [illegible]

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment [illegible]

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment [illegible]

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at 22 LASALLE STREET. Capital, - - - - $250,000. Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW. E. BRADEMAN, Cashier. DIRECTORS—E. Aiken, Benj. F. Hull [illegible] Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, [illegible] W. Allerton. [illegible]

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets. A general banking business transacted. [illegible]

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or negotiate drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in [illegible] SIDEY & CRAWFORD, St. Peter street, Montreal. REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal. [illegible]

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—E. H. FLEETWOOD. [illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, [illegible] Dated this 25th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this Institution having contributed and paid in

NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents in all monied transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established:

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Commission Merchants.

DRAKE & BEEBE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 126 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Particular attention paid to consignments of Fruit.

FURBISH & EGLESTON, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Agents for the sale of Sugars and Syrups, [illegible] River street, Chicago. A supply of [illegible] always on hand, also, Philadelphia Sugars and Syrups.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. E. GIBBS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 20 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York and Beeing & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. E. HURLBUT.

C. H. COWAN & CO., 241 LAKE STREET, Will pay the highest market price for Wool, Hides, Pelts, Furs, Old Metals, Beeswax and Ginseng.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 22 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible] WANTED—[illegible] Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer [illegible] GILBERT C. WALKER. S. A. THOMAS.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place. [illegible]

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Lasalle street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer [illegible] Exchange on St. Louis Wanted. [illegible]

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 43 Lasalle street, Office No. 1. R. SHERMAN, J. BASSETT, C. G. COOLEY, Formerly of Wright, Sherman & Co. late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

MASONIC SCHOOL.—The "Chicago Masonic Lodge for Instruction," will meet at Blaney Hall On Tuesday Evening, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, And on every Tuesday evening thereafter until further notice. Free to all Master Masons. By a close attendance upon these meetings, brethren may become thoroughly proficient in the first three degrees of Masonry. [illegible] H. F. COOKE, Grand Lecturer.

TO CATTLE FEEDERS.—The undersigned are prepared to dispose of Slop for the coming season from their Distillery, situated at Lodi, Ill., one hundred miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, With Cattle Barns in Complete Order, Containing stalls for one thousand head. Hay may be obtained at low figures. Applications for [illegible] LECKIE & SELLARS, 15 Lasalle street. Post Office Drawer [illegible]

S. N. GOODALE & SONS, WOOL BROKERS, OFFICES: 10 CITY WHARF, BOSTON; 107 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O. S. N. GOODALE & SONS offer their services in negotiating the purchase and sale of wools; [illegible]

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND HEADING. [illegible] Oak Flour Barrel Staves, [illegible] Ash Hoops, For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

CATTLE SALT. 1000 Bbls. at $1.50 per bbl., For sale by HAWKINS, SMITH & CO., Commission Merchants, 13 Lasalle st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. 300 Boxes and Caddies, Desirable shapes. For sale by HAWKINS, SMITH & CO., Commission Merchants, 13 Lasalle st.

BRACKETT & GREGORY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. [illegible] Clark street, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer [illegible] EDW. H. BRACKETT. HAYLE N. GREGORY.

WHORTLEBERRIES!—[illegible] bushels received daily at DRAKE & BEEBE'S, 126 Dearborn street, (Cobb's Building.)

MONEY TO LOAN.—$10,000 to Loan on first class [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863.

THE BLACK BRIGADE AT PORT HUDSON.

BY JOHN A. DORGAN.

I.

Not fair, for they too long have borne
The badge of shame, the lash of scorn;
Not fair, for seamed with many a scar
Their spirits like their bodies are;
Not learned in books, nor wise in speech,
Whom tyrants made it crime to teach;
But strong of limb, and true of heart,
Behold them in their manhood swart,
For this, their trial-day, arrayed,
The soldiers of the Black Brigade.

II.

Forward! and with one pulse sublime,
And ringing tread of ancient rhyme
They sweep; and onward as they sweep,
The thunders of the cannon leap
Upon them, and their bleeding host
Within the battle cloud is lost;
Flash sword and bayonet, shot and shell
Fly screaming in that mist of hell,
But onward! onward, undismayed
They hold their way, the Black Brigade.

III.

And on, and on, and on they tread,
And all the field is heaped with dead,
And slippery grows the grass with gore;
But onward! onward! yet once more!
In vain! In vain! The massed wall
Mocks them, but valiantly they fall;
Awesome dies, but to his breast
The flag he bore in life is pressed;
Or knave or fool who did not aid
The heroes of the Black Brigade.

IV.

Again, again, and yet again,
They charge; but ah, too fear, in vain;
The negro's courage is in vain,
Nor can atone the Saxon's brain;
The day is lost; on every side
Have Saxon's died; led none deride
Who mark them as they backward go
With eyes of rage and footsteps slow;
And all who saw how few, harassed
In honor of the Black Brigade.

V.

Yet not for them was lost the day,
Who made like Winkelried a way;
And bridge-like o'er their bodies dead
Shall Freedom to their brethren tread;
The sickle they shall grasp no more,
But harvest in the fields of war:
Their history shall keep the fame
Of those who, dying, overcame
Their poets in their songs shall braid
The memory of the Black Brigade.

A Peep into a Pirate's Diary.

The Doings of the Tacony.

A Pirate's Views of the Yankees.

The Portland *Daily Press* has had a peep into the private diary of one of the Tacony pirates, captured on the 26th ult. It appears from this journal, that upon going out of Mobile, while still chased by the blockading steamer, the Florida passed within half a mile, of a large man-of-war that did not notice them, although they presented a very suspicious appearance, being whitewashed all over. But for this criminal neglect the cruise of the Florida might have been stopped and her depredations prevented.

June 12th they captured the bark Tacony, and transferred themselves to her.

The journal says:

After we got aboard the bark and set the vessels afire, he, Capt. R., mustered all hands and read to us his instructions from Captain Maffitt. The plan as laid down was a bold one, but I must say a reckless one, and I cannot approve of it; it was impossible for any one to conceive it, and had we been successful the Yankees would have opened their eyes and thought h—l was certainly broke loose. Time will tell what will be our fate; as for me I have a heart for every fate—

"A tear for those who love me,
A smile for those who hate."

Friday, June 13th, we read:

To-day lowry and hazy, for us good weather, as we may escape the lookout of a cruiser. Yesterday Mr. R. said we might make up our minds to be taken prisoners. Hope we will be lucky enough to pass clear. I do not think we will be taken, though the general opinion is that we will be taken.

The writer's opinion of the honor of his associates may be inferred from his entry of June 14th.

This day misty and dull. Expect that the Yankees have the news of our exploits by this time, let 'em come. If there only comes a good breeze we will be able to give them a good race, and when dark comes we will slip them. I lost a gold piece last night. It was taken out of my pocket. I thought we had got rid of the light fingered gentry, but it appears not. Time may come when they may want my assistance. May be they will get it in a hurry. Some I would go any length for, others I would not turn my hand over for. All have made up their minds to be captured, and some wish it, I believe.

June 20th R. Mullen was called aft and put in irons because he was heard to say that he "wished a Yankee gunboat would come along and take us." The writer charitably regrets that he did not mean what his words implied. The same day Isaac Webb, from Liverpool, for New York with 800 passengers, was boarded. The journal says:

The Irish will think it rather hard to meet the rebels before they have landed in the *Glorious Union*. When they go into the field they will be apt to smell h—ll. I understand that B. prefers the charge against Mullen, and says he is in fear of his life on the deck as long as he, M., is at large. So wags the world.

June 24th, the Shatemuc of Boston was captured, with emigrant passengers, and bonded for $150,000. We close this notice of a private log by copying entire the record from the 25th until the thread was cut by the capture:

Thursday, June 25, 1863.—We find ourselves this morning ahead of the Fisher Pocher which we captured last night. Our boys had a long pull to get her, and after boarding her they bore down for the ship, which they did not reach until late, and after giving them a couple barrels of bread, some butter, &c., and then putting the schooner's crew aboard, she came down to the bark (Tacony.) As she came under her lee Mr. R. told me not to injure her; he then had all hands called to muster and informed us that we would go aboard the schooner, as our bark was too well known, and that there were some twenty vessels after us, and that it was hazardous for him to remain, and that for a few days we would keep the schooner, until he could get something faster for us and too fast for them. All hands immediately got bags and beds ready, also, all provisions that we needed, and were engaged all night in removing the necessary articles from the bark, guns, ammunition, &c., and about two o'clock we fired her and took the last boat for a new vessel which is a very fast one of its class. As soon as I got aboard the Archer I realized like going from a very large house to a very small one, [illegible] crowded and in confusion. Tired and awful sleepy, not having but little sleep the night before, dropped myself whenever I could and was asleep immediately. When I got up this morning we went to work to put things to rights a little in our new home. I reckon we will be comfortable enough; we have plenty to eat and that of good quality, too. I expect that the Yankees will get it in to-day, when we will have our names up again on the doings of the pirates. We heard that there are 50,000 men in arms in New York to resist the draft. Old Abe will soon have his hands full, if not full enough with us; they can save their credit now by acknowledging us—the sooner the better then for themselves. I believe there is another expedition planned for us; if successful, Mr. Yankee will open his eyes and say "darn it!"

Friday, June 26, 1863. Our new vessel sails like the wind but jumps the devil out of countenance, and jammed up here in the head, I feel the motion sensibly in writing. We have been steering all night W. by N. and this morning I made land, it being the first we have seen since we left Fernando Noronah. We are now abreast of Portland Head, I believe. This morning we took a boat with two men in it; and we will keep them but a short time. They say we are about forty miles from Portland. Would not there be some excitement in Portland now if they but knew that we were so close to them? A steamer would be out for us in a hurry.

We are bound on some dare-devil expedition. Whatever it is I know the general impression is that we shall cut out the Cutter laying in the harbor of Portland, and then take a steamer. If we are only successful we shall have some glory and have taken the sails out of some on board the Florida. As soon as they hear of our exploits, I bet they will bite their lips, for they have fooled themselves good. So much for rivalry and petty malice. If we were to get her to-morrow, she could not take our glory from us, as it will be all we will get. At present writing, 2:30 p. m., we are abreast of Seguin Island and light house, distant about 1½ miles; Portland distant about 30 miles. My impression is that we will not capture the Cutter, for we would soon have to get out of her, her guns being the only things we could use, and besides she being so well known, there would be a perfect hue and cry after us. The Captain of this vessel says he has not voted in fifteen years, and that in March it is the busiest time with fishermen. In fact they never meddle with politics. This is forty-seven days since we left the Florida and we have captured 21 vessels of all classes, from a 1,300 ton ship to a thirty ton schooner. I challenge the record of the Alabama or the bark Whistling Wind, and up to this day we have twenty one vessels in all, not counting the brig Clarence. Billups has just told me the intention of picking oakum. All day I have helped to make it into balls. If successful in the object, both the Government and the people of the United States will be somewhat astonished. It is a noble scheme and will be highly noticed by our Government. If Mr. Read is not promoted to a Captaincy, no man in the navy deserves it. If nothing turns up against us, this night will be an eventful one in the present war, and also in the history of every man connected with us.

Henry Ward Beecher's Experience with a Cab.

Henry Ward Beecher, in the second of his admirable letters from abroad, to the *Independent*, gives the following capital description of his experiences in cab life:

But now to cab. Drive to the wall! To the gate drove we. Before ascending the steps to the top, we arrange that the cab shall go round on the outside and meet us at the next street, near the Phoenix tower. Instead of going in that direction, we first walked in the other to the Water towers. Mused, gazed, walked some, thought more, retraced our steps to the gate, thence to Phoenix tower, bought a few things we did not need, heard the thin old man up stairs tell his story, didn't care a carolus if Charles I., standing on the roof, did see his army defeated—he ought to have been at their head, and not loafing here; came down and pursued the wall, searching for a place of descent. Passed one, looked hard at a second, but concluded that was not the one meant by the cabman. Went on to the third; went back to the first; tried the second, and went into the street; no cab. Reascended and asked questions of a hearty workman, to whom beef and beer had been eminently blessed, who kindly told us all he knew about the probable place at which our cab was waiting. Went on toward the east gate, descended into the street, and questioned cabmen. Returned to the wall and went back again, I at some speed, and Dr. John at some leisure. Met some green-cap school boys, and with a merry voice dismayed them with questions while getting some Everton taffy out of my pocket to put into their hands, with affectionate inquiries if they knew what it was, and solemn injunctions not to throw it away, which they faithfully promised. Soon we were satisfied that we should as soon find an old Roman chariot by walking up and down the wall, peeping and peering down from either hand, as our distinguished cab, which seemed likely to be the chief object of our research at Chester. We took to the street, passed around from cast to north gate on the outside. No cab. Relinquished the search, according to be slaves to a vehicle—until it flashed upon my mind that my new trusty seven-shilling traveling bag, with some two dollars' worth of books and curious inconveniences, had been left in the cab. We then proposed to hire another cab and pursue the cab! But first a policeman heard our griefs. Alas, we neglected to notice the number, the name, or any other identifying mark. But we described the horse, between day and sorrel, poor and limpsy; and the man, long, lean, red, good-natured and stupid. The picture identified the cab. We marched to the stable, and found a suspicion ripen to certainty. Now all of us enter the cab, and pursue our other cab back to the station, where, as soon as we arrived, we saw our friend of a morning's leisure running toward us with the precious news-bag, looking as happy (the cabman) as a school boy. His horse seemed to have had a pleasing forenoon. He accepted his fee, however. The attentive policeman refused compensation, and only consented, upon affectionate solicitation, to take a keepsake to remember us by, a sort of medal, for humanity to strangers in difficulty. But now, it was but a half hour to train time. That time must be secured to lunch. No more Chester. Our antiquarian research was closed for to-day. We did not see St. John's Church—north ten cathedrals—nor the very street of all in Chester, nor curious Roman remains. We devoted ourselves too seriously to the cab. And we are, yet in doubt whether we came to see Chester, or to play hide-and-seek with our cabman. At any rate, we believe few will deny that we had this city presented to us under circumstances that few travelers have ever known. You now have, my dear doctor, the autobiography of my mind as it was affected by the scenes at Chester.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Appointments and Promotions.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, July 3, 1863.

I send you the following appointments and promotions made during the past week:

2d Lieut. Henry S. Doty, 1st Lieut. Co. K, 53d, vice Wilcox, promoted.

2d Lieut. Jas. B. Spalding, 1st Lieut. B, 53d, vice Hurd, promoted.

Lieut. DeWitt C. Hurd, Capt. E, 53d, vice Boyd, promoted.

Sergt. B. Baldwin, 2d Lieut. A, 53d, vice Stallcup, dismissed.

2d Lieut. Mark M. Bassett, 1st Lieut. E, 53d, vice Crawford, resigned.

Sergt. Matthew A. Goodfellow, 2d Lieut. E, 53d, vice Bassett, promoted.

Lieut. John Potter, Capt. F, 53d, vice Horsten, resigned.

2d Lieut. Cornelius G. W. Hyde, 1st Lieut. F, 53d, vice Potter, promoted.

Sergt. Wm. C. Gillison, 2d Lieut. K, 7th, vice Partridge, resigned.

2d Lieut. Sp[illegible] A. Wilson, 1st Lieut. G, 10th, vice Blanchard, resigned.

2d Lieut. Israel R. Stafford, 1st Lieut. F, 14th, vice Simmons, honorably discharged.

Sergt. Fountain C. Pollock, 2d Lieut. F, 14th, vice Stafford, promoted.

Sergt. Maj. Geo. Q. Allen, Adjt. 14th, vice Barber, resigned.

2d Lieut. Frank D. Patterson, 1st Lieut. F, 15th, vice Sears, promoted.

Sergt. Simon L. Bells, 2d Lieut. F, 15th, vice Patterson, promoted.

Lieut. Cornelius Weaver, Capt. B, 18th, vice Wilson, promoted.

Sergt. David Culp, 2d Lieut. H, 18th, vice Miller, resigned.

Capt. Leander B. Fisk, Major 45th, vice Cowan, killed in battle.

Lieut. John M. Adair, Capt. E, 45th, vice Fisk, promoted.

2d Lieut. Chas. K. Erwin, 1st Lieut. E, 45th, vice Adair, promoted.

Sergt. Chas. F. Dube, 2d Lieut. E, 45th, vice Adair, promoted.

Sergt. Jas. A. Hessler, 2d Lieut. A, 48th, vice Crosby, promoted.

Sergt. Geo. W. Stoval, 2d Lieut. B, 48th, vice Hodge, resigned.

2d Lieut. Jos. J. Kilser, 1st Lieut. D, 53d, vice Everts, promoted by the President.

Sergt. Abner F. Cook, 2d Lieut. F, 53d, vice Hyde, promoted.

Sergt. Henry S. Bushnell, 2d Lieut. E, 77th, vice Schubly, discharged.

Sergt. Hiram M. Barney, 2d Lieut. G, 77th, vice Osgood, discharged.

2d Lieut. Wm. B. Akins, 1st Lieut. K, 78th, vice Parsons, promoted.

Mills B. Clark, Capt. I, 93d, vice Fisher, mustered out.

Sergt. Jacob S. Kimmar, 1st Lieut. I, 93d, vice Sepp, resigned.

Sergt. Ezekiel G. Neff, 2d Lieut. I, 93d, vice Clark, promoted.

Sergt. Phineas T. Richardson, 2d Lieut. I, 93d, vice Neff, killed in battle.

Lieut. Isaac G. Hodges, Capt. A, 77th, vice Edwards, resigned.

Sergt. John M. Sayler, 2d Lieut. A, 99th, vice Hubbard, deceased.

Lieut. Bernard Kelly, Capt. F, 103d, vice Vanderander, resigned.

2d Lieut. Jas. H. Bailey, 1st Lieut. F, 103d, vice Kelly, promoted.

Lieut. Chas. F. Matteson, Capt. G, 103d, vice Wells, resigned.

2d Lieut. John H. Derrener, 1st Lieut. G, 103d, vice Matteson, promoted.

Sergt. Major George Wilkinson, 2d Lieut. G, 103d, vice Derrener, promoted.

Lieut. Augustus B. Smith, Capt. K, 103d, vice King, deceased.

2d Lieut. Aaron Amesley, 1st Lieut. K, 103d, vice Smith, promoted.

Private Zebulon Brunson, 2d Lieut. K, 103d, vice Brown, promoted.

2d Lieut. Samuel Hymer, 1st Lieut. D, 115th, vice Bridgewater, resigned.

Sergt. Michael E. Jones, 2d Lieut. D, 115th, vice Hymer, promoted.

2d Lieut. Jackson Wells, 1st Lieut. H, 119th, vice Mellen, resigned.

Private Saml D. Sawyer, 2d Lieut. H, 119th, vice Wells, promoted.

Lieut. Edgar H. Cuper, Capt. D, 1st Reg. Lt. Artillery, vice Rodgers, killed in battle.

Lieut. Philip Cudney, Capt. I, 1st Reg. Lt. Artillery, vice Bunton, promoted.

Sergt. Caleb Hanna, 2d Lieut. M, 10th Cav., vice Hickox, dismissed.

Sergt. Saml. Hays, 2d Lieut. K, 10th Cavalry, vice Vigaber, promoted.

Sergt. Wm. M. Louder, 2d Lieut. L, 2d Cavalry, vice Cerrel, promoted.

2d Lieut. Chas. Ellry, Adjt. 10th Cavalry, vice Brainard, resigned.

Sergt. John P. Kavanaugh, 2d Lieut. B, 10th Cavalry, vice Avery, resigned.

2d Lieut. [illegible] Capt. C, 10th Cavalry, vice Barstow, resigned.

2d Lieut. Chas. H. Jones, 1st Lieut. C, 10th Cavalry, vice Walker, dismissed.

Sergt. W. T. Warton, 2d Lieut. C, 10th Cavalry, vice Jones, promoted.

Lieut. Saml. J. Boyd, Capt. E, 10th Cavalry, vice Beatly, dismissed.

Sergt. Henry J. Solomon, 1st Lieut. E, 10th Cavalry, vice Boyd, promoted.

Sergt. Chas. Ellry, 2d Lieut. E, 10th Cavalry, vice Neal, promoted.

Sergt. Turner B. Pierce, 1st Lieut. H, 10th Cavalry, vice Hoffmann, resigned.

Sergt. Wm. A. Keith, 2d Lieut. B, 10th Cavalry, vice Fox, dismissed.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Carico, Capt. D, 14th Cavalry, vice Foote, resigned.

Lieut. Jas. H. Hindman, Capt. G, 34th, vice Rawlins, resigned.

2d Lieut. Thos. J. Carney, 1st Lieut. G, 34th, vice Hindman, promoted.

Sergt. Augustus S. Clarke, 2d Lieut. G, 34th, vice Carney, promoted.

Maj. John D. McClure, Col. 47th, vice Cromwell, killed in battle.

2d Lieut. Geo. H. Carter, Capt. F, 47th, vice Love, resigned.

Sergt. Major Joy L. Ruggett, 2d Lieut. F, 47th, vice Carter, promoted.

Lieut. Geo. R Lodge, Capt. G, 53d, vice Tayne, resigned.

2d Lieut. John A. Anderson, 1st Lieut. G, 53d, vice Lodge, promoted.

Sergt. Geo. W Amestreet, 2d Lieut. G, 53d, vice Anderson promoted.

Capt. Dan'l. Gears, Major 61st. vice Ohr, promoted.

Lieut. Samuel T. Carrice, Capt. B, 61st, vice Mann, resigned.

Sergt. Major Lorenzo J. Miner, 1st Lieut. B, 61st, vice Carrico, promoted.

Sergt. Thos. A. Dayton, 2d Lieut. G, 61st, vice Marshall, dismissed.

2d Lieut. Geo. W. Bryan, 1st Lieut. A, 61st, vice Knight, promoted.

Sergt. Elias C. Davis, 2d Lieut. A, 61st, vice Bryans, promoted.

Lieut. Mayer A. Frank, Capt. C, 82d, vice La Salle, resigned.

2d Lieut. Otto Black, 1st Lieut. C, 82d, vice Frank, promoted.

Sergt. Wm. Loel, 2d Lieut. C, 82d, vice Black, promoted.

Sergt. Barthol Frankenbury, 2d Lieut. D, 82d, vice Kichner promoted.

Lieut. Erich Aoppe, Capt. F, 82, vice Webber, honorably discharged.

Sergt. Frederick Thomas, 2d Lieut. F, vice Spesman, killed in battle.

Sergt. Major Earl Lota, 2d Lieut. G, 82d, vice Schuder, killed in battle.

Sergt. Leander Earl, 2d Lieut. K, 82, vice Kintch, promoted.

Lieut. Joshua K. Sitton, Quartermaster 99th, vice Ardger, promoted.

Lieut. Geo. Collier, Capt. K, 15th, vice Currier, resigned.

2d Lieut. John A. Hurt, 1st Lieut. C, 10th, vice Collier, promoted.

Capt. Alpheus Clark, Major 8th cavalry vice Kelly, resigned.

Lieut. Daniel D. Lincoln, Capt. C, 8th cav., vice Clark, promoted.

2nd Lieut. Wm. C. Mitchell, 1st Lieut. C, 8th cav, vice Lincoln, promoted.

Lieut. Truman Culver, 2d Lieut. C, 8th cav., vice Mitchell, promoted.

Lieut. Mark H. Prescott, Capt. C, 1st artillery, vice Hughtelling, promoted.

Lieut. John J. Van Dyke jr., 1st Lieut. C, 1st art., vice Prescott, promoted.

Lieut. Joseph R. Channell sr., 2d Lieut. C, 1st art., vice Van Dyke, promoted.

Quartermaster Sergt. Stephen G. Grubb, jr., 2d Lieut. C, 1st art., vice Channell, promoted.

ZETA.

Soldiers, Take Heed.

Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, an old soldier who had gathered his warlike experience in many battles of European and Asiatic campaigns, addressed his young soldiers in the battle of the Alma, in words which form a sort of catechism of the soldier's duty in action. Kinglake, in his Invasion of the Crimea, gives the brief address of the veteran, which is copied here, but printed in separate lines:

"Now, men, you are going into action. Remember this:

"Whoever is wounded—I don't care what his rank is—whoever is wounded must lie where he falls until the bandsmen come to attend to him. No soldier must go carrying off wounded men. If any soldier does such a thing, his name shall be stuck up in the parish church.

"Don't be in a hurry about firing. Your officers will tell you when it is time to open fire.

"Be steady.

"Keep silence.

"Fire low.

"Now, men, the army will watch us; make me proud of the Highland Brigade."

Nine Months Regiments Returning.

At this moment every soldier of the army of the Potomac is so greatly needed it is discouraging to read reports like the following. Not less than fifty thousand [illegible] left that army and gone home since the first of May:

NEW YORK, July 3, 1863.

The 23d Maine regiment, Col. Virgin, arrived here yesterday and started for home last night. It comprised between eight hundred and nine hundred men.

The 25th Maine regiment, Colonel, Fessenden, arrived here last night, and will proceed home to-night. The number of men is eight hundred and fifty.

Five hundred men of the 27th Maine regiment, under command of Major Hill, arrived here this forenoon. Three hundred men, under Col. Wentworth, volunteered to remain at Arlington Heights.

The 22d Connecticut regiment, Col. Dunham, numbering between seven and eight hundred men, passed through Jersey City on Saturday last, on their way home.

Miscellaneous.

TO MILLERS OR MERCHANTS.—The undersigned offers for sale the Steam Flouring Mills known as

"PRAIRIE MILLS,"

With Cooper Shops and Cattle Yard,

situated in the Town of Fulton, State of Iowa, the second Station on the M. & M. Railroad, sixteen miles from the City of Davenport. This Mill has three run of four feet burr stones, and is capable of grinding two hundred barrels of Flour per day, [illegible] The location of this Mill is in the centre of an extensive wheat growing region, [illegible] For further particulars apply to A. C. FULTON, on the premises, or to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Davenport, Iowa.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO. IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH. [illegible] To Chicago and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS. [illegible] JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Oswego. [illegible] H. E. HOWE, Chicago. Office and dock foot of North LaSalle street.

J. K. HARRIS' IMPROVED "MORMON BEATER" HAY PRESS. All persons desiring the advantages of this celebrated Press, or wishing the exclusive monopoly to the same for any specified territory, are hereby notified that we are now manufacturing them, either STATIONARY OR PORTABLE, as desired; and will furnish a Press all complete and in working order on short notice. It has been tested in every particular, and has proved itself THE BEST IN USE, and the only one which will make bales suitable for profitable shipment by railroad. Ten tons may be loaded and shipped in an ordinary box car. As now improved, it has the additional ADVANTAGE OF PORTABILITY, and may be set up and used independent of any frame work or attachment to a barn or building of any kind. Send for a Hay Press Circular. Galesburg, Illinois, June 15, 1863. J. P. FROST & CO. I have legally authorized J. P. Frost & Co. to manufacture the MORMON BEATER PRESS, [illegible] JOHN K. HARRIS. Post Office address, Allensville, Switzerland County, Indiana.

OVER 10,000 FARMERS Troughout the Western States, Will CORROBORATE the statement that the OLD RELIABLE Buffalo Pitt's Threshing Machine IS THE BEST MACHINE Now in use for threshing our Western Grain. Head Quarters Nos. 20 and 22 West Randolph street, [illegible] Don't buy until you have taken a look at them. F. G. WELCH, Gen'l Agent.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE, Corner of State and South Water streets, AGENCY OF THREE New York Sugar Refineries, Which manufacture 60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year, Having their Depot in Chicago, with a large stock in store at all times, [illegible] AT NEW YORK PRICES, with the freight added, thereby dispensing with the middle men, who seek a profit at the expense of the consumers. "Money Saved is Money Earned." Dealers in the interior, who have not received our circulars, will hereafter have them [illegible] TERMS CASH. J. H. DUNHAM.

LUMBER, SHINGLES & LATH. NEW FIRM. HOWARD & CHASE, Late S. G. D. HOWARD, Dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, CEDAR POSTS, DOORS AND SASH. We are selling LUMBER and sawed SHINGLES by the CARGO and WILL SELL as low as any one. Our Yard is now located on CHARLES STREET, Opposite the Chicago and St. Louis Freight Depot, West Side, Fourth yard from Van Buren Street Bridge, Railroad track in the yard. Orders filled promptly. CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK. D. P. CHASE. S. G. D. HOWARD.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH have just received a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE stock for SUMMER TRADE, INCLUDING [illegible] UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS—all grades. [illegible] dozen PALM LEAF HATS—[illegible] Ladies and Misses' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS. [illegible] MEN'S AND BOY'S STRAW AND BRAID, Fashionable. With a large assortment of OUNCE AND OTHER SOFT HATS, IN FUR AND WOOL. Also—SUMMER CAPS in large variety, all at reduced prices, to which we invite the attention of city and country trade. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side, LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6[illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP. Can be worn without pain. Call and examine them, or address GALE BROTHERS, Dealers in Druggists Novelties, 202 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN GRAY, DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST., NEW YORK.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

TO FLAX GROWERS. WE BUY LOOSE FLAX STRAW, Which is long, clean, of good fibre and well fall-rotted, when delivered at stations on lines of Chicago railroads, or at the Chicago Flax Mill. Please send for circulars giving directions for harvesting, dew-rotting, &c. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Office 223 Lake-st., Chicago.

BUTTER.—I am packing Butter in New York firkins, and want to buy from Five to Ten Thousand Pounds Daily. And return the packages for more Butter. Call on me [illegible] DANIEL W. DAKE.

CHICAGO INFIRMARY AND HEALING INSTITUTE.—No [illegible] South [illegible] street, corner of [illegible] Mrs. Jennie Dutton, CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN. First Class Rooms and Board furnished to invalids at this Institute. Medicines prepared always for sale. L. BASCOM & Co. Proprietors.

FISHING.—At Clarke Station, on the Calumet River, one hour's ride from Chicago by P. F. W. & C. R. R., is daily [illegible] Pickerel and Bass are caught in great abundance [illegible] and the AUDUBON HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of all who may wish to try their luck at trolling. Come out and judge for yourself. D. B. HODGE, Proprietor.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, near Lake, forty Lots in one block near Union Park, with gas, water and sewer connections. Five splendid residences and grounds now occupied by [illegible] with 20 feet front on the Park, valued at [illegible] will be sold very cheap. Also other valuable property. Inquire of S. S. HAYES, No. 2 Court House.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL. 800 feet of well docked Water Lots, 150 to 200 feet in depth. This Canal extends from the Chicago river north of Chicago avenue, to Halsted street, [illegible] with a sufficient depth of water [illegible] The Canal property is well adapted to manufacturing purposes, [illegible] OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON SOUTH WATER STREET, FOR SALE. Southeast corner of South Water street and [illegible] avenue—[illegible] OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. 500,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlets minutely describing lands, furnished. Taxes paid, Lands and farms sold, and titles examined in above States and Illinois. [illegible] W. J. BARNEY, office No. 5, over 115 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3[illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad. Rich soil, produces large crops, twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information, will be sent free.

Express Lines.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

Owned and managed by the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after this date, by special arrangement, the MERCHANTS' DESPATCH will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, [illegible] at LOWER RATES AND IN BETTER TIME than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance, except the regular Express. [illegible] The guaranteed to New York in five days, and to Boston in six days. All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination FREE of cartage. The well known reputation of this Line to transport westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be a sufficient guarantee that all contracts made by it will be faithfully carried out. The MERCHANTS' DESPATCH is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for Westward bound business. Our freights are transported by Express and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer. Claims for losses or damages will be promptly adjusted at this office. For rates or further information inquire at office, M. C. R. R. Building, NO. 1 SOUTH WATER ST. W. C. PARSONS, Agent. Or of P. LENNEBACKER, Contracting Agent for Merchants Despatch and American Express Company, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Chicago, June 10, 1863.

Proposals

NOTICE. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, June 24, 1863. Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at this department until Saturday the 25th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for distributing the laws, journals and reports of the late session of the General Assembly and all other documents required by law to be distributed, [illegible] DISTRICTS. District No. 1—Composed of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Washington, Monroe, St. Clair, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Bond, Madison, Jersey and Calhoun. District No. 2—Edgar, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene, Pike, Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Fulton, Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Logan, [illegible] Cumberland, Clark, Douglas and Ford. District No. 3—Henderson, Knox, Warren, Peoria, [illegible] Cook and La Page. O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 28, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in Milwaukee, until Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1863, for the grading, masonry, bridging, cattle guards and fencing of twenty-eight miles of the line of road extending from Columbus to the city of Portage. [illegible] D. M. HUGHES, President. W. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

Excursions.

EXCURSION TO NIAGARA ON THE 14th OF JULY.—The splendid steamer "TRADER" has been chartered for an excursion to Buffalo and return, and will be good until the 5th of September. FARE—$13.00 ROUND TRIP. This excursion promises to be the finest in the season. The fare is $5.00 less than the regular fare by the lakes and the regular fare by railroad is $28.50 for round trip, and therefore, many going East, will avail themselves of this opportunity. In order to make FULL preparations, those intending to go, are requested to leave their names with S. P. WALKER, Firemen's Insurance Company, northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, [illegible] Tickets can also be obtained at the office of the Western Transportation Company, corner of South Water and State streets. Holders of tickets can return by any of the boats of the line. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold, therefore, secure your tickets early.

NOTICE—EXCURSIONISTS! Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad HALF FARE RATES. Excursion Trains will leave depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, until further notice, as follows: RATES OF FARE OUT AND BACK.

Going North.			Going South.	
Leave Chicago at	10:30 A. M.		Arrive 8:50 P. M.	
" Rosehill,	11:00		Leave 8:[illegible]	[illegible]
" Evanston,	11:20		4:07	[illegible]
" Winnetka,	11:41		4:16	[illegible]
" Glencoe,	11:[illegible]		4:[illegible]	[illegible]
" Highland Park,	12:10		4:[illegible]	[illegible]
" Lake Forrest,	12:20 P. M.		4:[illegible]	[illegible]
" Rockland,	12:35		3:[illegible]	[illegible]
" Forest Bay,	12:[illegible]		3:[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Waukegan,	12:[illegible]		3:30	[illegible]

Tickets to above points and return good for the day and Excursion Train only, will be sold at the depot. S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Orson Smith, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863, being the 17th day thereof. ALBERT F. SMITH, ORSON SMITH, Administrators. Chicago, July 1, 1863.

ESTATE OF ALONZO BRUCE, DECEASED. Administrator's Notice. Notice is hereby given that I, Hiram Bailey, administrator of the estate of Alonzo Bruce, late of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, deceased, have fixed on the term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY OF AUGUST, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the settling and adjusting of all claims against said decedent; and all persons having claims against the estate of the said Alonzo Bruce, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend at said term of the said County Court for the purpose of having the same adjusted. HIRAM BAILEY, Administrator of the Estate of Alonzo Bruce, deceased. Chicago, Ill., June 5th, 1863.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Joseph Graf, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1863, being the 20th day thereof. THERESE GRAF, Administratrix. Chicago, May 26th, 1863.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between E. R. T. Armstrong and R. R. McCormick, as ARMSTRONG & McCORMICK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners of the firm will sign the firm name in liquidation. E. R. T. ARMSTRONG. R. R. McCORMICK. Chicago, July 1st, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—Owing to the death of Henry A. Huntington, of Boston, the firm of Huntington, [illegible] is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be closed by the survivor. PHILIP WADSWORTH. Chicago, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods in Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass. PHILIP WADSWORTH, [illegible] GILBERT E. SMITH, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH D. LELAND, Boston, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business under the firm name of HOWE & ROBBINS. Office, 202 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. SAMUEL HOWE, H. V. ROBBINS. Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

Compound Fluid

EXTRACT BUCHU

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC

REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion, and Excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions, and all the Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has Cured every Case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit.

Females, Females, Females

In Affections Peculiar to Females,

The Extract Buchu

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing in the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudencies in Life.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letter for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S

MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggist Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S;

TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Insurance.

HOLMES & BROTHER,

Insurance Agents,

Office No. 4, Doles's Building,

South Water, Corner Clark street,

CHICAGO.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED OVER

$3,000,000.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia, incorporated 1794, charter perpetual, $1,[illegible]

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF BOSTON, Chartered 1832, $[illegible]

NORWICH INS. CO. OF NORWICH, CONN., Chartered 1803, $[illegible]

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY Of Providence, R. I., $[illegible]

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Springfield, Mass., $[illegible]

ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. Of Albany, N. Y., $[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY Of Brooklyn, N. Y., $[illegible]

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston, Mass. $[illegible]

The offices included in this Agency are among the best in the country, and for SOLVENCY, RESPONSIBILITY, and RELIABILITY, are unsurpassed. [illegible] Fire risks on Merchandise, Furniture and Buildings in city and country. Elevator risks taken on most reasonable terms.

STATEMENT of the condition of the President and Directors of the INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 12th day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute, entitled "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," Approved February 15th, 1855.

The name of the Company is the "President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America."

The Company is located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$[illegible]
Real Estate unincumbered	22,000.00
Total Bonds (standing on the books of the Co. at	581,923.70
Debts due the Co., secured by Mortgage on Real Estate	[illegible]
Total Stock (on books of the Co. at)	[illegible]
Debts for Premiums	[illegible]
All other securities	[illegible]
Total assets of the Company	$1,[illegible]

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHAS. PLATT, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, June 5, 1863.

Whereas, the President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 15, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved Jan. 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Edgar Holmes and Ira Holmes, firm of Holmes & Brother of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of the said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Edgar Holmes and Ira Holmes, firm of Holmes & Brother, of Chicago, is authorized as an Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

[SEAL.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the condition of the NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, on the first day of May, 1863, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, &c.

The name of the Company is National Insurance Company.

The Company is located at Boston, Massachusetts.

The amount of its capital stock is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS:

Cash on hand, and in the hands of agents and other persons	$2,477.71
Real Estate unincumbered	None.
City of Boston Water Loan, 5 per cent.	[illegible]
United States 7 3-10 per cent.	20,[illegible]
Town of Brunswick, Maine, 6 per cent.	[illegible]
Debts due the Company secured by mortgage on Real Estate	[illegible]
Total Stock as per accompanying schedule	[illegible]
Debts for premiums	[illegible]
All other securities	[illegible]
Total assets of the Company	$[illegible]

A. H. BEAN, President.

GEO. W. KUHN, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, May [illegible]

Whereas, the President and Directors of the National Insurance Company, located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 15, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved Jan. 22, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Edgar Holmes and Ira Holmes, firm of Holmes & Brother of Chicago, its agents for the transaction of the business of the said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Edgar Holmes and Ira Holmes, firm of Holmes & Brother, of Chicago, are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1863.

[SEAL.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the condition of the ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., on the first day of April, 1863, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, &c.

The name of the Company is "Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company."

The Company is located at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

The amount of its Capital Stock is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in and in hands of agents and other persons	$7,[illegible]
2000 shares Bank of Commerce	100,000.00
[illegible] Globe Bank	25,000.00
[illegible] Continental Bank	[illegible]
[illegible] Northern Bank	[illegible]
[illegible] Lime Rock Bank	[illegible]
[illegible] Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank	[illegible]
50 Merchants' Bank	[illegible]
Debts for premiums	[illegible]
All other securities	[illegible]
Total assets of the company	$[illegible]

S. MAURAN, President.

J. S. PARISH, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, May 6, 1863.

Whereas, the Presidents and Directors of the Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, located at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 15, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved Jan. 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Edgar Holmes and Ira Holmes, firm of Holmes & Brother, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of the said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Edgar Holmes and Ira Holmes, firm of Holmes & Brother, of Chicago, is authorized as an Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1863.

[SEAL.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the condition of the ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the [illegible] day of April, 1863, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois.

The name of the Company is "Albany City Fire Insurance Company."

The Company is located at Albany in the State of New York.

The amount of capital stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

United States Treasury Notes 7 3-10 per cent.	$10,[illegible]
United States certs. of indebtedness, 6 per cent., prem. and interest	[illegible]
Potsdam & Watertown Railroad, 1st mortgage bonds and interest	[illegible]
[illegible] R. R. Co., per cent. prem. and interest	[illegible]
200 shares Union Bank Albany	[illegible]
Cash in course of transmission and in hands of agents	[illegible]
Cash on hand, on deposit in Union Bank, and in office of Co.	[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages secured by bond and insurance	[illegible]
Accrued interest not yet due	[illegible]
Total assets of the Company	$120,[illegible]

WM. TILLINGHAST, President.

J. B. [illegible], Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, May 1, 1863.

Whereas, the President and Directors of the Albany City Fire Insurance Company, located at Albany, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 15, 1855, [illegible]

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1863.

[SEAL.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

FOR ST. JOSEPH. The new first class side-wheel Passenger STEAMBOAT SUNBEAM, Capt. Fred. Pabst, Will leave her Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge, for St. Joseph every morning, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at 9 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, Nos. 6 and 8 River street.

GREAT SUMMER ROUTE.—Goderich Line of Magnificent Steamers leave daily, connecting at Goderich Canada West with the Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R. for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all principal cities in the Eastern Canada. This route is 500 Miles Shorter, And the time two to three days less than by other Steamboat Lines. To the business man, it is nearly equal to All Rail, and for pleasure parties it is unsurpassed. FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. Excursion tickets to Mackinac or Goderich and return at Reduced Fare. Call and examine the route before purchasing tickets elsewhere. Return tickets good on any boat in the line during the season. No tickets good unless signed by F. PHILLIPS, Passenger Agent. Office 170 South Water st., corner LaSalle, Dock, take the place. F. A. HOWE, Gen'l Freight and Western Agent, Office foot of Rush st. Bridge. P. O. Box 4[illegible]

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first class Passenger Steamboat PLANET, CAPT. L. CHAMBERLIN, Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City and all intermediate ports, on the following days:

Tuesday,	June 30,	for	Ontonagon.
Monday,	July 13,	"	Superior City.
Thursday,	" 16,	"	Superior City.
Monday,	" 27,	"	Superior City.
Tuesday,	Aug. 11,	"	Ontonagon.
Saturday,	" [illegible],	"	Superior City.
Thursday,	Sept. 3,	"	Ontonagon.
Tuesday,	" 15,	"	Superior City.
Monday,	" 28,	"	Ontonagon.
Friday,	Oct. 9,	"	Superior City.
Thursday,	" 22,	"	Ontonagon.
Monday,	Nov. 2,	"	Superior City.
Wednesday,	" 11,	"	Ontonagon.

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush Street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River street.

CUNARD LINE. Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool. The first class powerful Steamships SIDON, KEDAR, MARATHON, TRIPOLI, Will sail from New York every alternate Wednesday, from Liverpool every alternate Tuesday, and from Queenstown every alternate Wednesday. Steerage Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown and from New York $30, payable in Gold or its equivalent by Bankers. For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and LaSalle street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863 For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the Western Transportation Company BETWEEN CHICAGO AND BUFFALO. FORMING A DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express; The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. The steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers. With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and Albany. For rates of freight and passage apply to JOHN H. MORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. [illegible] HUGH ALLEN, Agent Western Transportation Co., No. 1 Coenties slip, N. Y. M. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 3 Astor House, N. Y. J. H. WILGUS & CO., Proprietors of Union Express and Agents Troy & Erie Line, No. 201 Broadway, and No. 11 Coenties slip, N. Y. [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio. WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa. RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts., Office foot of State street, Chicago. SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of [illegible] street, Chicago. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS, Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes. For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Rail road, apply to the following agents: HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties slip, New York. PLATT & CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. AUG. COLSEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. S. G. CHASE, 128 Pier, Albany, N. Y. S. G. CHASE, 136 River street, Troy, N. Y. J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. [illegible] J. J. WALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee, Wis. WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. CONSIGNEES. GEO. HEAM & CO., Erie, Pa. HOLLY & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio. W. P. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. [illegible] KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis. H. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis. J. W. TUTTLE, General Western Agent, No. 1 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track. In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and are now prepared to offer to the public, a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is laid throughout with heavy rail. THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.) All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. From Pittsburgh to New York, one train running daily, [illegible] SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route. Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Baggage checked through and transferred free. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by RAILROAD DIRECT. [illegible] Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES. ☞ Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: [illegible] H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. [illegible] H. M. LEE, Pittsburgh. [illegible] CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio. [illegible] R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West. LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for stock to New York (via Allentown), and with fewer changes than any other. E. LEWIS, Gen'l Supt. Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Water Cure.

ROUND HILL HOTEL AND WATER CURE, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Those wishing to get away from the heat of cities and the cares of business, will find few as desirable [illegible] localities. [illegible] Dr. HALSTED'S success in the treatment of women's diseases is well known. [illegible]

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decree [illegible] RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK. [illegible] Providence, R. I., [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

THE CITY.

FIRE.—The alarm from box 43 at about one o'clock yesterday was due to the burning of a cottage house on Jericho street—loss $500.

ACCIDENT.—The Ohio State Sentinel says: "Mr. Jones, generally noticed to carry all things, in and from Camp Douglas, fell on Monday last, and broke his leg above the ankle. We desire to attend the funeral services of the late Col. Wright.

REGIMENTAL UNION CONCERT.—The last concert of the season by the Musical Union, which was to have been given this evening, will take place Thursday evening, next week, the 16th inst.

RAYMOND BLOCK.—The new block of buildings on the corner of Madison and State streets, is up to the third story, and has been christened "Raymond Block;" the name appearing in the wall upon a large marble slab.

TRIAL OF A ROUTER.—The examination of John Moriarty, the of those concerned in the riot in the Third Ward, where Enrolling officer Carter was so severely injured, will take place to-day, at ten o'clock, at Justice De Wolf's office, corner of Clark and Randolph streets.

DROWNED.—James Culbertson, aged eight years, was drowned in the North Branch of the river yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock—between Chicago avenue and Cityborne avenue bridges, while in bathing, with some other boys. An inquest will be held this morning.

POSTPONED.—The Gift Concert of the Great Western Band, which was to have taken place last night, has been postponed for two weeks, the tickets not being all sold. The scale of prizes is so liberal that all of the tickets must be sold in order to balance the account.

A HEAVY BUSINESS.—One business house in this city, returned to the Assessor, as the profits of his business for the year 1862, the handsome sum of $200,000, upon which he promptly paid his tax, amounting to $10,000. A good business for one individual.

UNITED STATES COURT.—Judge Davis of the Supreme Court will sit in the Circuit Court this morning to hear appeals in admiralty and other cases. There will be a jury in said court on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at which time the call of the Trial Docket will commence.

WELDON STATION.—This is the name of the Station established at the Illinois Central Car Works, which south-siders find a great convenience. Whether the word is a corruption of "Well done," so applicable to the character of the labor performed by the mechanics at that locality, or of "Weld on," a process of lengthening and strengthening metals for various purposes, we are not informed.

THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer's BENEFIT.—The Theatre will undoubtedly be filled this evening on the occasion of Miss Hosmer's benefit. The bill is a fine one, and Chicago's old favorite, Lesley Hough, appears in one of her best characters. See advertisement. "Lady Audley's Secret" was well received on Monday evening, and will be repeated to-morrow evening. It is a fine play and very exciting.

DISCHARGED.—U. R. Winchester, a citizen of Chicago, whose unfortunate connection with the shooting affray in the West Division, was related in yesterday's issue, was charged in the Police Court, yesterday morning, by John Murphy, the man who was shot, with an assault with intent to kill. The testimony of Murphy showed that the wound was no blame in the affair, and Justice O'Donnel discharged the defendant.

A BIG EXCURSION TO CHICAGO.—An excursion on a grand scale has been projected from Iowa, to this city, and will take place on the 20th to the 23d instant. Trains are Marshall, Iowa, on the morning of the 20th, Clinton on the 21st, and start from Chicago on the return the evening of the 23d. A peculiar and favorable feature of this affair is, that people get aboard the train at the stations in Iowa, and pay excursion rates only, which are much less than half fare.

INQUEST.—The case of William Lockow, a German citizen, residing on State street, charged with the larceny of a harness from a livery stable keeper named Ware, was called in the Armory yesterday, and, the evidence being that the harness was sold to Him by two men whom, at the time, he took to a neighboring saloon for identification, and his character for honesty and integrity being fully established, he was discharged and the case dismissed.

A NEGRO BATTERY.—EUGENE H. Gilbert, of Washington, has received from the Secretary of War a commission as Captain, with authority to recruit a battery company of colored men in Chicago. Mr. Gilbert recently held a Sergeantcy in the Mercantile Battery, from which he has been promoted, and which he will prove an efficient officer, and if there is any fight in negroes—and it has been well demonstrated recently that there is any quantity of it—he will get it out.

ANOTHER BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—Last evening, the bark W. H. Allen ran into Lakestreet bridge, while being towed up the river, and had her jibboom carried away. Accidents of this nature are becoming very frequent, and in five cases out of six, are entirely owing to the stupidity and want of common sense on the part of the bridge-tenders. Will our city fathers appoint men of intelligence to fill these positions, instead of giving them to individuals, whose only merit consists in being able to sniff a ballot-box?

A RARE RACE.—Last evening, two clipper barks, named respectively the Oneonta and Vandilia, while on the upward trip from Buffalo, vied with each other, as to which should arrive first at the mouth of the river—a distance, unfortunately, still within a short distance of the light house, when the former vessel, through some mismanagement, ran ashore. She was tugged off shortly after without having sustained any serious damage. The Oneonta is a well known vessel, having, if we remember right, beaten the Northwest on her trip to Buffalo.

A STEAMER.—In the centre of the river, opposite the elevator of L. Newberry & Co., may be seen at low water, a small island, called Goose Island. Owing to its position vessels coming down the North branch have to make a long sweep to avoid it, and if they do not obey the helm well, in nine cases out of ten, they get aground. On Friday afternoon, the bark Frans Sigel was unfortunate enough to run aground on this locality, and notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of several tugs, she has made for herself a watery habitation. This though she will head the assistance of lighters, before she can be rescued. We earnestly call the attention of the Board of Trade and the Commissioner of Public Works to the nuisance, and trust that they will have it removed.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—Bateman Orton.—Van Antwerp & Co., the proprietors of the mammoth menagerie now exhibiting on the corner of Twelfth and State streets, on the 4th, behaved wrote to the Mayor offering the entire receipts of an afternoon entertainment for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of this city. Mayor Sherman accepts the generous offer, and named the afternoon of Tuesday (to-day) as the time, and the following gentlemen as managers:

C. G. Gordon, S. S. Rand, Wm. B. Ogden, J. Young Scammon, Wm. Bross, C. L. Woodman, J. R. Rumsey, Wm. Aldrich, Wm. Blair, Smith D. Atkins, H. G. Hoyne, Thomas Hoyne, A. T. Stuart, Jr., Hon. John I. Hoxie, Mrs. Gen. Fremont.

The exhibition will undoubtedly be largely attended, and a large sum realized for this charitable purpose.

A CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN AND A 3 RENTER.—Sherman House.—A Sergeant of the 72d Illinois Infantry, named A. J. Rentz, gave in name of the Police Court yesterday, as Henry B. Wilson, an Orderly Sergeant, a Confederate prisoner of war, Thomas Douglas, placed for safe keeping in the Sergeant's charge, at Vicksburg, by Gen. Grant, and there, for a consideration of $5, undertook escape and break for the rebel lines, but finally walk. In this connection we are informed by a policeman, and without difficulty takes to the watch house, that Douglas, apparently, has been arrested by a Sergeant, who, in the discharge of his duty, has arrested a Captain.

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A Fenian Meeting.—Last Night's Proceedings.—Speech of Gen. Corcoran.—Gen. Meagher to Visit Chicago.—Resolutions Adopted.—Letters Read.—Gen. Corcoran's Speech.—Gen. Meagher's Speech.—Gen. Meagher's Letter.—Gen. Meagher's Speech.—Gen. Meagher's Letter.—Gen. Meagher's Speech.—Gen. Meagher's Letter